ANCESTRY

OF

SHARPLESS MOORE

AND

RACHEL (ROBERTS) MOORE

BY

BLANCHE (MOORE) HAINES, M. D.

pca

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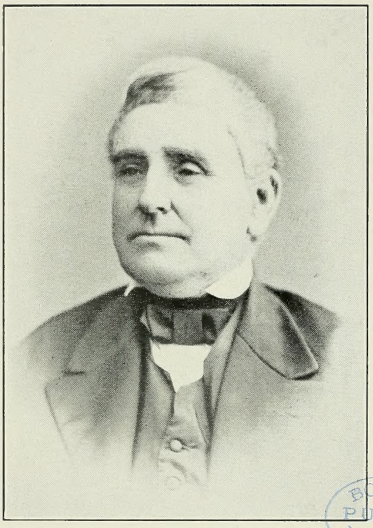
ANCESTRY
OF
SHARPLESS AND RACHEL (ROBERTS) MOORE
WITH THEIR DIRECT ANCESTORS
TO AND INCLUDING
THIRTY-SIX FIRST OR IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS
WITH SOME OLD WORLD PEDIGREES AND ORIGINS
AND DIRECT DESCENDANTS.

COMPILED BY THEIR GRANDDAUGHTER
BLANCHE (MOORE) HAINES.



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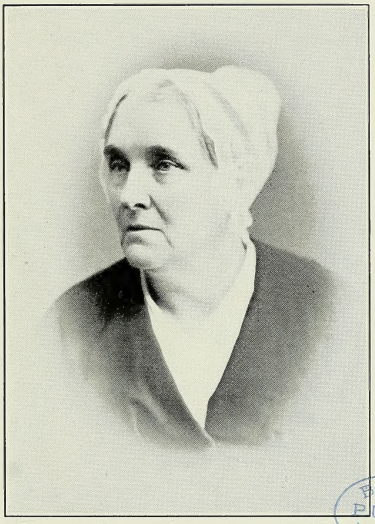
Sharpless Moore

SHARPLESS MOORE
AND HIS SIGNATURE MADE FOR HIS
GRANDDAUGHTER, BLANCHE, WHEN
HE WAS EIGHTY-SIX YEARS OF AGE.



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Rachel Moore

RACHEL (ROBERTS) MOORE
AND HER SIGNATURE

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1937

THIS book is dedicated to the memory of my father, who was both father and mother to his motherless daughter, Dr. George Roberts Moore, son of Sharpless Moore and Rachel (Roberts) Moore and the descendant of their thirty-six first or immigrant ancestors. From these ancestors he inherited many of his delightful qualities. From Andrew Moore came his poetic temperament, the pioneer spirit from Thomas Dungan, the physician's heart and mind from Thomas Watson, the teacher's traits from Thomas Roberts, a whimsical individuality from the Liveseys, the love and interest in good government and the political welfare of his country from the Lathams and his ten assemblymen forbears, the love of the land from all of his first ancestors and his wisdom from the wisest of them, for he was one of the wisest men I have ever known.

BLANCHE MOORE HAINES.

August 1, 1937.
Three Rivers, Michigan.

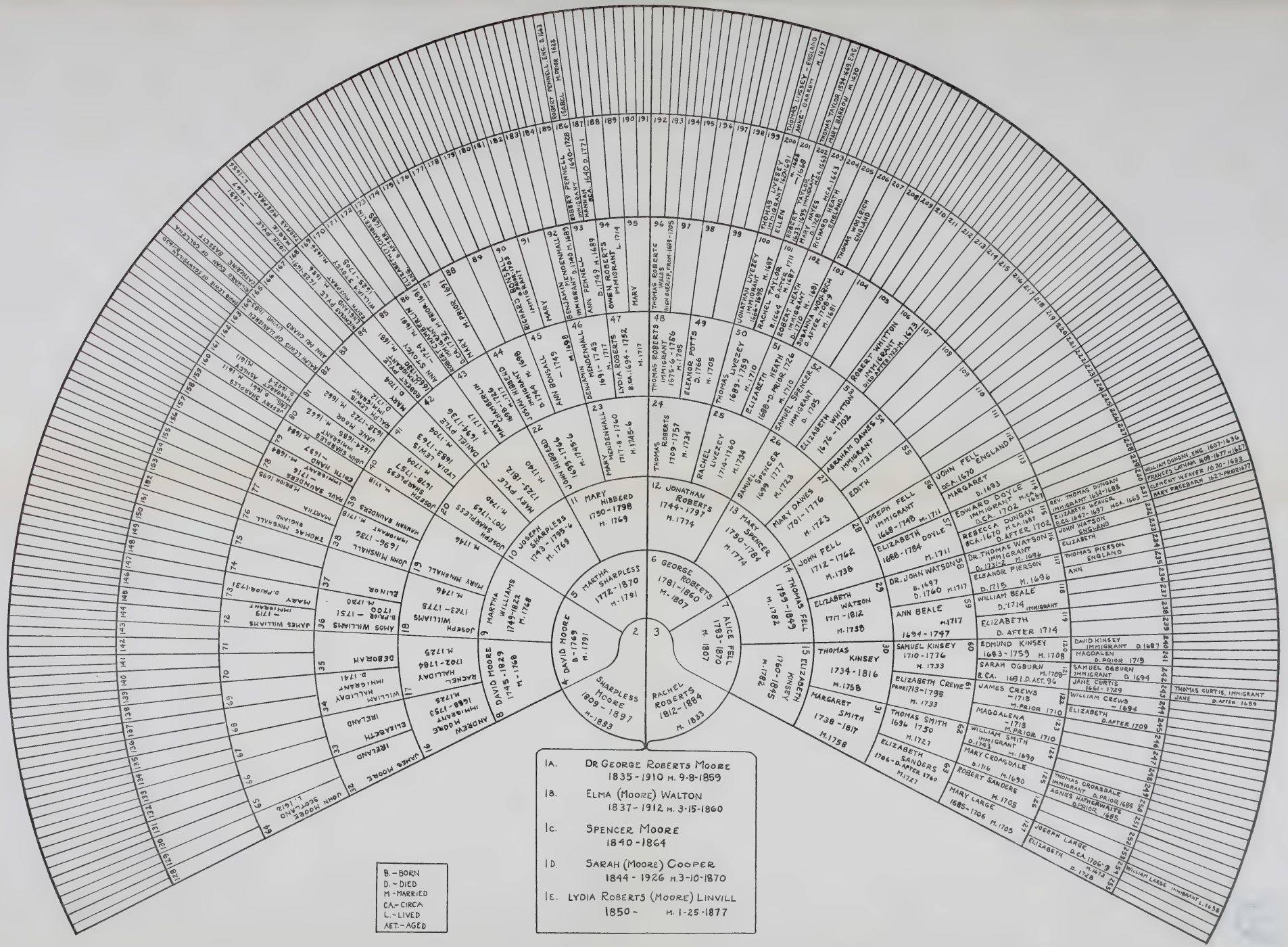
HEREDITY

My ancestors lie buried on a hill
High and green, and they lie in rows
Tucked in under the waving grass.
Why don't they stay there? Goodness knows!
But they steal behind me, their fingers poke

Into my business. What they want goes.
Aunt Maria she liked to scrimp,
Uncle Abner he liked to pray,
Fussy old Jonathan Pettiboe—
All of them try to boss the way
I live my life—well, it can't be gay.

How can I call my life my own
When the scheming dead try to live through me?
How can I know what I really am
With their wishes hounding me greedily?
Though I think them dead, they're not, they live—
Parasites having their way with me.

(Journal of Michigan State Medical Society, December, 1932.)



FAMILY CHART OF SHARPLESS MOORE AND RACHEL (ROBERTS) MOORE

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, OF FIRST OR IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS, THEIR DATES OF EMIGRATION AND PLACES FROM WHICH THEY EMIGRATED.

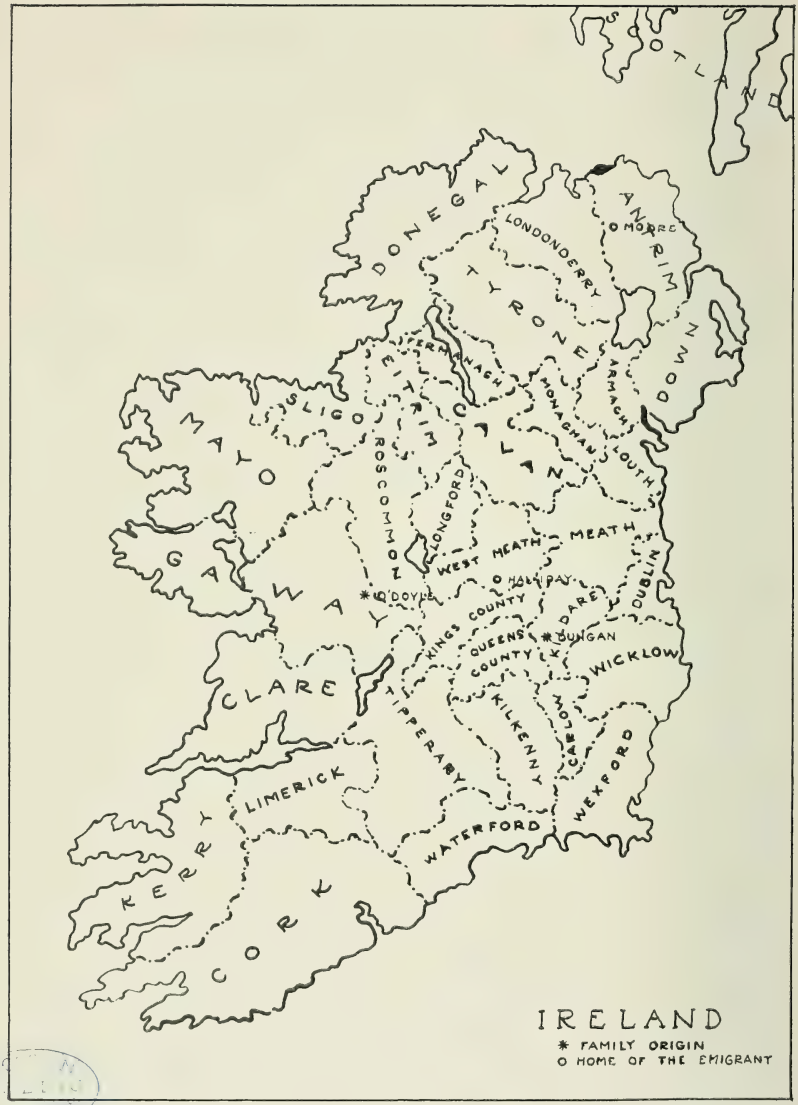
NAME	DATE	PLACE
William Beal		
Richard Bonsall	1683	Derby County, England
Robert Chamberlain	ca. 1685	Wiltshire, England
William Crews	prior 1685	Surrey County, England
Thomas Croasdale	1682	Yorkshire, England
Thomas Curtis	1682 or 3	Northamptonshire, England
Abraham Dawes	prior 1713	London, England
Edward Doyle	1683	Ireland
Thomas Dungan	1637	London, England
Joseph Fell	1705	Cumberland, England
William Freeborn	1634	Essex County, England
William Halliday	1713	West Meath County, Ireland
Robert Heath	1700	Staffordshire, England
Josiah Hibberd	prior 1692	
David Kinsey	1682	Radnorshire, Wales
William Large	prior 1635	
Ralph Lewis	1684	Glamorganshire, Wales
Thomas Livesey	1682 or 3	Cheshire, England
Benjamin Mendenhall	1682	Wiltshire, England
John Minshall	1714	Cheshire, England
Andrew Moore	1723	Antrim County, Ireland
Samuel Ogborn	prior 1694	Middlesex County, England
Robert Pennell	prior 1686	Northamptonshire, England
Robert Pyle	1683	Wiltshire, England
Owen Roberts	prior 1714	Wales
Thomas Roberts	1699	Caernarvon, Wales
Robert Sanders		
Paul Saunders	prior 1682	
John Sharples	1682	Cheshire, England
William Smith	1684	Yorkshire, England
Samuel Spencer	prior 1699	Barbadoes Islands
Robert Taylor	1682	Cheshire, England
Thomas Watson	prior 1701	Cumberland, England
Clement Weaver	ca. 1630	Somersetshire, England
Robert Whitton	1686 or 7	Yorkshire, England
James Williams	prior 1676	

MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES

Showing counties where families originated and from which ancestors emigrated.

MAP OF SCOTLAND

Showing where families originated.



MAP OF IRELAND

Showing where families originated and counties from which ancestors emigrated.

FOREWORD

SHARPLESS MOORE and his wife Rachel (Roberts) Moore and their children were birthright members of New Garden Friends' Meeting, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Their ancestors for several generations were Quakers. Many of them were recruited for the new colony of Pennsylvania by William Penn's agents in the years immediately preceding Penn's own first voyage to his colony in the Ship, Welcome, which arrived at New Castle, Delaware, October 27, 1682. In this same ship some of these first ancestors came. Other ancestors came with him on his later voyage in the Ship, Canterbury, which arrived in 1699. Those who came at this period were already Friends. The records of birth, marriage and certificates of removal to New World Friends' Meetings are often found in Old World Friends' Meetings from which they transferred. A few ancestors came to New England in the early emigrations before 1640. These were not Quakers. George Fox (1624-1691), the founder of the Quakers, began his ministerial career in 1648 and the Society of Friends developed after that time. The New England ancestors remained in Massachusetts until their divergance from the Puritan tenets led to persecution and eviction. Some became followers of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. They went into both Rhode Island and Long Island and eventually to New Jersey and Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Their ancestry has had to be traced through these various migrations in the several State records. Just when these earliest comers became Quakers is not clear. Some never were Quakers. The Rev. Thomas Dungan, who established the first Baptist Church in Pennsylvania, remained a Baptist. His daughter, Rebecca, and her husband, Edward Doyle, were baptized at Cold Spring, Bucks County, in 1692. However, his granddaughter, Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell, who was, also, daughter of Edward and Rebecca Doyle, became a celebrated Quaker preacher.

The Larges came through Massachusetts to Long Island and then to New Jersey and eventually to Pennsylvania. When they became Quakers is unknown. They were early members of Burlington, New Jersey Meeting and of Falls Meeting in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They were among the founders of Kingwood Meeting, New Jersey.

In the Quaker Meeting records, much ancestral information is to be found. They contain records of the births of their children; the announcements of intentions of marriage, usually two announcements and the third the solemnization of the marriage, with a full complement of witnesses signing the certificate of marriage. The names of the witnesses often

gave clues to whole families. Certificates of removal gave information, whence they came and whither they went. Their funerals were held at the Meeting House and they usually lie in the Friends' Burying Ground adjacent to the Meeting House, where they were members. Occasionally, for some infraction of Quaker rules, they were disowned (frequently, this was for marrying out of meeting or in some other irregular way). These disowned ancestors have proved the most difficult to follow.

These customs and the meticulous care taken of their records by the Quakers have made accurate and fairly complete data for sources for genealogists and family chroniclers. There is, also, among the Friends, a strong family pride, which led to records being made and handed down in the families. Joseph Fell, the first American Fell ancestor, left a very complete manuscript account of his own life. (This was invaluable to the Fell genealogist.) Joseph Sharpless published one of the earliest genealogies in this country. It is said to be fourth in point of time. It concerned the Sharpless family and furnished much of the information of the earliest generations, that later was incorporated in the work of Gilbert Cope. From time to time, phases of the Watson family history have been chronicled by early descendants. George Roberts in 1850 wrote a manuscript account of the Roberts, Spencer and Fell families, that has been of great value to the Fell, Spencer, Roberts and Livezey genealogists.

The last of the ancestors to arrive was Andrew Moore, 8 mo. 3, 1723 at New Castle, Delaware. He was in the van-guard of the Scotch-Irish emigration to Pennsylvania. The peak of that emigration was after 1729. The earliest to come, were of course Quakers, later the Presbyterians were welcomed to Penn's Colony. They arrived, mostly, through New Castle and settled for a time in Chester County, Pa. They were nearly pure Scotch descent. The exodus from Scotland to Ireland occurred in about 1610. Irish land leases began to expire after 1700 and the emigration to America followed. Owing to the strong religious feeling, the intermarriage of non-conformists and Protestants with Roman Catholics was not approved and a resulting unmixed Scotch strain was to be found among these early Scotch-Irish immigrants. They spread out through Pennsylvania, up the Valley of Virginia and to the South and West. They were noted for their independent thinking and their loyalty to their new country. "Such a thing as a Scotch-Irish tory was unheard of. The race never produced one."

It has been possible, in some instances, to follow Old World ancestors and origins, through meeting and church registers, county wills, Domesday Book listings, Visitations of the representatives of the College of Heraldry, Rolls of Freemen and in other ways. Those who belonged to

the gentry, have been, of course, easiest to trace.

Many English Quakers were recruited from the class called Yeomen. They were substantial and the backbone of their country. They are not to be confused with the peasantry. "Many went up in the social scale and assumed the arms and passed up into the order of the nobility. The nobility, also, descending the scale to them." (Guppy). They were freemen and usually landowners. They ranked next to the gentry. Many of the ancestors of Sharpless and Rachel (Roberts) Moore were described as yeomen.

The Welsh Quakers were frequently from a higher class. Some, who settled in the Merion tract were rated "gentlemen" and were from the Welsh nobility. They brought culture and learning with them. Tradition says that Thomas Roberts, the immigrant, was brought by William Penn to act as tutor to the Penn children and that he was the son of a High Sheriff in Wales. Under the English system High Sheriff was the most important person in his district. He ranked above the nobility in authority and he usually came from the gentry. Kings have occupied the office.

A small proportion of the first ancestors were skilled craftsmen—potters, carpenters, masons, cordwainers and husbandmen. One was a sea captain (Samuel Spencer), two were malsters, one of the malsters became a physician. There were Quaker ministers, who had other vocations as well. All became landholders in the New World. A few in their wills disposed of estates held in England. Among these were John Sharples, an estate in Cheshire, England; William Crews, one in Herefordshire and John Minshall, one in Cheshire.

Cheshire, England contributed liberally to this ancestry. John Minshall, John Sharples, Thomas Livezey, Jonathan Livezey and Robert Taylor all came from Cheshire. Besse in his "Sufferings of the People Called Quakers" has mentioned these names. Cheshire Quakers were either more obnoxious in their religious zeal or the Cheshire authorities were more zealous in attempting to exterminate the sect than other sections, with the result that persecutions followed the early Cheshire Quakers. Fines, imprisonment and confiscation of their property were the lot of the Cheshire ancestors. All of the Cheshire ancestors were from good families. They were either directly or indirectly related to the nobility. The Cheshire immigrants settled in Chester and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania.

Friends from Yorkshire, England, came early and formed a settlement in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The ancestors from Yorkshire included the Smiths and Croasdales. The Fells and Watsons came from Cumberland County, England, and settled in Bucks County. Of course, other

counties of England made their contributions to this ancestry.

The Scotch-Irish included Andrew Moore and William Halliday, while Edward Doyle, seems to have been of pure Irish ancestry.

From Wales came Ralph Lewis, Owen Roberts, Thomas Roberts, David Kinsey and, of Welsh ancestry, though from England, Clement Weaver.

The most ancient lineages have been traced through these Welsh ancestors. Wales at one time based the right of freemen and the ownership of land on the ability to show nine generations of their ancestors. The Welsh, in consequence, valued their lineages and kept them.

Longevity was marked in some of the earliest known forbears. Clement Weaver "died near a hundred"; Lewis Latham, so his portrait says, "lived to be one hundred years old," though facts seem to fall a little short of that date. These two longevous racial lines met in the children of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Weaver) Dungan. Their granddaughter, Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell, was active to an advanced age, dying at 96. Her son married Elizabeth Watson, who lived to be 95. Many of the descendents of the Fells have been long-lived. Elizabeth (Watson) Fells' son, Thomas Fell, died aged 90. These were the ancestors, who contributed a longevous strain in the lineage of Rachel Roberts.

In the longevous ancestry of Sharpless Moore, who died at 87, was his mother, Martha (Sharpless) Moore, who attained the age of 98. Her longevous inheritance includes Mary (Pyle) Sharpless, who died at 89 and Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless an octogenarian, Jane Moor, wife of John Sharpless, died at 84 and Robert Pennell lived to be 88. In the paternal ancestry of Sharpless Moore are to be found octogenarian ancestors among the Moores and Hallidays.

How much the Welsh blood may have contributed to this longevity is not clear. The early Welsh were a different race from the Nordic ancestors. They were physically compact and round headed in contrast to the longer bodied and long headed English. Lydia Lewis (born in Wales) and Clement Weaver of a Welsh family were two of the seven Welsh progenitors found in the list of longevous first ancestors. In the earliest group of the long-lived, we can place the English-born Jane Moor, Robert Pennell and Lewis Latham and the Irish born Rachel Halliday. Of the first ancestors of whom we know their span of life and nativity, two were Welsh, three English and one Scotch-Irish. The Welsh were one-fifth or less of the total number and furnished approximately one-third of the longevous strains, which seems to give a preponderance of longevous inheritance in these particular ancestries to the Welsh ancestors.

That a number of the first heads of families in these lineages were men

of ability and a degree of culture is shown by the offices they held in the Province and in their respective counties of Pennsylvania.

For the Province—

John Watson was Trustee of the Loan Office in 1743.

Members of the Provincial Assembly for Chester County included—

Robert Pyle, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1692, 1695, 1699, 1700, 1701 and 1705 (nine years).

Benjamin Mendenhall, 1714.

Members of the Provincial Assembly from Philadelphia County included—

Jonathan Roberts, 1773, 1774 and 1775.

Provincial Assemblymen from Bucks County included—

Thomas Watson, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1719, 1720, 1722, 1724 and 1725 (eight years).

Joseph Fell, 1721, 1723, 1724, 1725 and 1733.

John Watson, 1733, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1745, 1746, 1747 and 1748 (sixteen years).

Provincial Assemblyman from New Castle County was—

James Williams, 1682, 1683, 1684 and 1686.

Thomas Watson, Jr., son of Dr. Thomas Watson, served in the Assembly, as did Dr. Joseph Watson, son of Dr. John Watson.

In Rhode Island Assembly, the deputies included—

Rev. Thomas Dungan, 1678-1681.

Clement Weaver, 1678.

William Freeborn, 1657.

In addition, Thomas Dungan's half brother, Walter Clarke, was Governor of Rhode Island, 1696-1697. Five of the family and three ancestors were members of Rhode Island Colonial Assembly.

Private schools began to flourish among the Friends soon after their arrival. Public schools were started as early as 1735. The recognition of equal opportunities for women by the Quakers opened both the schools and the ministry to women and raised the general level of education and intelligence of the whole people of this sect.

In this lineage will be found the following Quaker ministers—Edmund Kinsey, Benjamin Mendenhall, Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell, Mary (Hibberd) Sharpless and Martha (Sharpless) Moore. Others who were descendants but not in the direct ancestry were ministers and officials—John Kinsey, son of David Kinsey was first of a line of Supreme Judges and Speakers of Assemblies in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Frances Latham, mother of the Rev. Thomas Dungan, is known as "Mother of Governors," a strain that continues to the present day to produce executives and

leaders in politics. Dr. Thomas Watson's descendants carry down for eight generations and possibly more a line of physicians. The Welsh love for preserving family history has flowered among the descendants of these ancestors into a number of able genealogists and family chroniclers. These are definite tendencies and characteristics in the descendants, that can be traced to certain of the ancestors of Sharpless and Rachel (Roberts) Moore.

Adherence to religious and moral principles marked the first (as told by Besse in his "Sufferings of the People Called Quakers") and the last of their lineage. The ability to do clear and independent thinking was a trait that was transmitted. They were a plain, industrious, thrifty people, able to maintain themselves and, as Joseph Fell said, "Not burdensome to anybody."

Sharpless and Rachel (Roberts) Moore inherited their characters from their, approximately, one hundred and fifty years of Quaker forbears and the principles taught by George Fox; both were Elders of New Garden Meeting in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Their inheritance of Quaker qualities, gave them simplicity, self-reliance, self-control, thrift, industry, order, independence, fearlessness and helpfulness. A helpfulness that was not charity, but something that wrought self help in others.

In addition to their own five children, brought to manhood and womanhood, they gave homes and education to five others, three grandchildren and two more remote relations. Frequently, less fortunate relatives spent indefinite periods in their home. That home expressed industry, thrift, abundance and hospitality.

Alms houses and orphan asylums are not in the Quaker scheme of society. It is a Quaker custom for the strong to look after the weak. For the fortunate to assist the less fortunate. Sharpless Moore and his wife Rachel lived up to this tradition of the Society of Friends.

Both Sharpless Moore and Rachel (Roberts) Moore were descended from Welsh, English and French kings. Through Ralph Lewis, the immigrant, Sharpless Moore traced to Sir Edmund Beaufort, great-grandson of King Edward III of England, who in turn was descended from Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Charlemagne and other French and English kings. Edmund Beaufort's mother was Lady Margaret Holland, who had as ancestors, eight Magna Charta Surety Barons. Rachel (Roberts) Moore, through her immigrant ancestor, Thomas Dungan, was descended from Edmund Beaufort, also, and had the same royal and Magna Charta Baron ancestry as Sharpless Moore.

It is not the part of wisdom to say what the influence may be on character of so remote and attenuated an ancestry, but at least, Rachel

Moore was endowed with an authoritative wisdom in managing her household and her family, that made the members of it feel that she was a wise, firm, beloved ruler. Her mother, Alice (Fell) Roberts was much the same type, which may have been the reason for her small great-granddaughter asking if she were a queen.

Sharpless Moore was the patriarch, keeping the welfare of his children and grandchildren in mind and giving them opportunities for development and pleasure.

Blessed is the memory of these two!

MOORES OF THE OLD WORLD

ANDREW MOORE, the emigrant from Antrim County, Ireland, to Chester County, Pennsylvania, though classed as an Irish Quaker, was in reality of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His earliest ancestor of whom we have found mention, seems to have been John Moore, who emigrated from near Glasgow, Scotland, in June, 1612 to Antrim County, Ireland. The emigration of the Scotch to Ireland about that time was a result of the persecution of non-conformists and Catholics by James I, who united the crowns of Scotland and England when he came to the throne in 1603.

The year, 1612, of John Moore's emigration was twelve years before the birth of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. The Scotch Moores were at that time non-conformists. Later, John Moore's son, James Moore, joined the Society of Friends. James Moore was the father of Andrew Moore, the immigrant. They were of Ballimony, Antrim County, Ireland. There was beside Andrew, a son James Moore, a blacksmith, who emigrated to Pennsylvania and married Elizabeth Dickman.

There is no evidence that James Moore of Ballinacree, will dated December 29, 1727, was father of these two immigrant Moores in Pennsylvania.

The name Moore appears in Scotland as Moor, Moore, More, and Mure or Muir. In certain localities, the name is given as Moir, Mohr and other forms. It means a heathy ground. Anderson, "On Surnames" says that the English and Scotch names of Moor, Moore and Muir are from the Saxon word, meaning heathy ground.

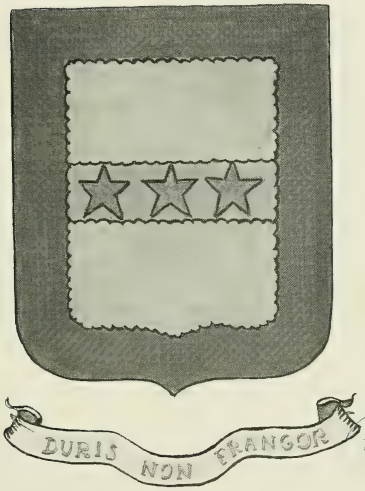
Mr. Alexander Moir in his Genealogy of the Moirs, includes interesting articles from historians, genealogists and authors on the origin, etymology, coats of arms and other matter relating to the Scottish Mores.

The consensus of opinion of these authors is that the name Moir, More, Moor, Moore, Muir, Mure and the Latinized form Mora, and even Moreson, Morrison and Mureson may refer to members of the same family. The earliest spelling of the name was More.

The name in Gaelic, means great or large in a physical sense. One author claims that Moor meant a foreigner.

They were lowlanders and there is no clan of More or Mhoir. The word Mhoir is in the case of clan, an adjective meaning great. Just as Ben More, Loch More, etc. mean great mountain or great lake.

Mr. Alexander Moir traces the history and genealogy of the Moirs of Aberdeenshire in Scotland. He finds the Moirs of Aberdeenshire, the Doune and Thornhill families of Perthshire, the Leckie Moirs of Stirling-



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MURE OF CALDWELL

shire all of the same branch. These have mostly disappeared from their ancient estates. They have in their coats of arms, three Moors heads with blood dripping from their necks, but with "differences." Five entries of arms of Moir or More occur in the Lyon Register. All have the Moor or Saracen heads. The story is—that Kenneth Moir (1330) while fighting in Spain, slew three Moors and cut off their heads and thus the charge on his arms.

Mention is made of Mores as far back as the reign of Henry II, which began in 1216. One of the earliest mentioned is Sir Henry de la More. Henry Patton, historian of Edinburgh, says that one Adam de la Mora was sent by King John of England with a gift of gir-falcons to the King of Scotland and that he or some of his name remained there. Mention is made in the Domesday Book of the time of William the Conqueror of places by the name of More in the English counties of Devon, Worcestor, Hereford and Norfolk.

The Leckie Moirs of Stirlingshire intermarried with Stewarts and Grahams and the name Moir has been dropped.

The traditions and history of the Mores, Moores and Mures of Renfrew and Ayrshire suggest a different origin from the Moirs of Aberdeenshire. The coat of arms is not the same.

A "Historie of and Descent of the House of Rowallane" by Sir William Mure, Knight of Rowallane, written in or prior to 1657, gives Gilchrist More as the founder of the House and his wife, who was Isabel Cuming, the daughter of his opponent, one of the Cumings. Through her he inherited Cumingside and possibly Rowallan. The father of Gilchrist was David de Moore. David was mentioned in a charter by Alexander II, between 1214 and 1249.

The Mores or Mures of Renfrew and Ayrshire intermarried, when Janet More of Pokellie and its heiress married Sir Adam More of Rowallan in the time of David II. (Reign 1329-1370.)

Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Adam and Janet More, married Robert, High Stewart of Scotland, who was afterward King Robert II of Scotland. From these two are descended the royal family of England and most of the Crowned heads of Europe. Elizabeth was a woman of great beauty.

Janet More, who married Sir Adam More of Rowallan, was granddaughter of Ronald More of Ireland, who came to assist his kinsman Sir Gilchrist More in his contest with the Cumings. There is a strong supposition that the Rowallan Mores came from Ireland. Ronald More had the grant of Pokellie and was the progenitor of the Renfrew Mores or Mures and Sir Gilchrist More was the progenitor of the Rowallan Mores of Ayrshire.

The coat of arms of the Rowallan Mores was argent, on a fesse azure three stars, or. This is quite different from the Moor's heads of the families of the Aberdeenshire Moirs.

In the Rowallan family, the spelling of the name seems to change from More and Moore to Mure and Muir. Sir John Moore made famous by the poem of Charles Wolfe, "The Burial of Sir John Moore" was of the Rowallan family and was born in Glasgow, in 1761. His arms were similar to those of the Mures of Caldwell, in the County of Renfrew.

The Mures of Caldwell, County of Renfrew, Scotland, bore:

Arms: argent on a fesse azure, three stars or, within a bordure engrailled gules.

Crest: a Saracen's head ppr.

Motto: Duris non Frangor.

The evidence is presumptive, but by no means conclusive, that John Moore, grandfather of Andrew Moore of Sadsbury, Chester County, Pennsylvania, who emigrated from near Glasgow, Scotland, to Antrim County, Ireland in 1612 was of the Renfrew or Ayrshire Moores. The proximity to Glasgow and the spelling of the family name in an early date as More or Moore leads to this conclusion. In addition, the given names of David, John, William and even Andrew are common to the Rowallan Mores and to the family of Andrew Moore of Pennsylvania. Further confirmation of this supposition is found in the "Scottish Plantation of Down and Antrim"—James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery were granted lands in North Ireland. They were Ayrshire men. "They crossed to Scotland and brought back kith and kin."

The Montgomery Manuscript contains Letters of Denization for 1617 to the following:

Hector Moore, Donan
John Moore of Donoghdie
Quinten Moore, Aughneill
William Moore, Milntoione
William Moore, preacher of Newton
All Calendar of Patent Rolls, June 1.

This date was ten years after the grant to Hugh Montgomery, the settlement was between the two dates and the name of John Moore appears in the Letters of Denization.

Some, who held the farms from the Hamilton estate in 1681-1688 appeared on rent rolls for those years as follows (the majority resided near Bangor and Kellyleagh):

William Holliday
William Hollyday

Archibald Moore
Hugh Moore
James Moore
Jane Moore
John Moore
Robert Moore
Widow Moore.

Here appeared not only the name of James Moore, but that of William Holliday or Hollyday, the family name of our ancestor from West Meath, Ireland to New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Sources: "Andrew Moore and His Ancestors and Descendants" by John Andrew Passmore; "Genealogy of the Moirs" by Alexander Moir; Burke's "Armory"; "Irish Quakers to Pennsylvania" by Albert Cook Myers; "The Scotch-Irish" by Charles A. Hanna.

No. 16
First Generation. Moore Family.

ANDREW MOORE, THE IMMIGRANT

Was the son of James Moore of Antrim County, Ireland, and the grandson of John Moore of Scotland, who emigrated from near Glasgow to Ireland, June, 1612.

Andrew Moore was born June, 1688 in Antrim County, Ireland. He died 7-5-1753 at Sadsbury, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He is buried at Friends' Burying Ground, Old Sadsbury, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He married twice. He married first, before he left Ireland, in 1715 Margaret, dau. of Guyon and Margaret (Henderson) Miller. (The Millers left Armaugh County, Ireland in 1702 and settled in Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.) This is a conclusion of John Andrew Moore Passmore, the compiler of the Genealogy of Andrew Moore. On the other hand Albert Cook Myers in "Immigration of Irish Quakers", considers this conclusion an error and states that: "Andrew Moore and Margaret Wilson, both of Dunclady Meeting were 'marriet att ye home of Katherine Henderson in Dunclady (County of Antrim) ye 27 day of 2nd mo. 1715 as ye certificate may appear'." (Minutes of Ulster Meeting, Ireland.)

Andrew Moore married second, 4-24-1725, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, Rachel Halliday, (No. 17) a daughter of William and Deborah Halliday of West Meath, Ireland and New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Rachel was born 7-16-1702 in Ireland and died after 10-17-1784, (the date of her will).

Andrew Moore emigrated in 1723 and landed at New Castle, Dela-

ware, 8-3-1723. At a monthly meeting, held 6 mo. 8, 1724, at New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania, he produced a certificate to this meeting from a meeting held at Ballanacree, in the County of Antrim in northern Ireland.

He settled on both sides of Octoraro Creek, now partly in Sadsbury in Chester County and partly in Sadsbury, Lancaster County. He erected a tub mill near the present town of Atglen, Chester County. His children and the children of his son, David, were born on this estate at Sadsbury.

He was instrumental in establishing the Sadsbury Friends' Meeting House. He was an overseer of the Meeting. From 1738 to 1750, he was commissioned to do many things for the Meeting.

He wrote both prose and verse. He was esteemed for his high character. Apparently he had business ability, leaving, as shown by his will, a considerable property.

CHILDREN

Andrew Moore and Margaret Moore had four children—

1. James, b. 3-6-1716, in Ireland; d. 8-1-1809; m. 1st., 1741, Ann, dau. of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Jackson) Starr of Londongrove, 2nd. in 1765, Mary, widow of Thomas Atkinson of Bucks Co. 3rd. 5-4-1769, Ann, widow of Nicholas Newlin of Concord, now Delaware Co. 4th. Ann, widow of James Williams of Sadsbury Twp., Chester Co., Pa., and dau. of John and Hannah (Saunders) Minshall.
2. Mary, b. 1718; d. 4-13-1757; m. 1742, William Carson, who died 1750; she m. 2nd. 11-8-1753, James Hamel.
3. Margaret, b. 1719; d. after 1775; m. 4-6-1743, Alexander Love; moved to South Carolina.
4. Thomas, b. 1722; d. 8-12-1728.

Andrew Moore and Rachel (Halliday) Moore had ten children—

5. William, b. 10-26-1726; d. ——; buried, F. B. G. Sadsbury; m. 5-20-1749, Rachel, dau. of William and Sarah Marsh, m. 2nd. 8-31-1751, Lydia, dau. of John and Hannah (Saunders) Minshall.
6. Robert, b. 1728; d. 1732.
7. David, b. 1731; d. 1744.
8. Andrew, b. 12-1-1733; d. 5-1801, at Harrisburg, Pa. He is buried at F. B. G., Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa.; m. 9-26-1754, Rebecca, dau. Jeremiah and Rebecca (Jackson) Starr of Londongrove Twp., Chester Co., Pa.
9. Joseph, b. 7-13-1736; d. 7-13-1805; buried at West Grove,

F. B. G.; m. Jane, dau. of Henry Marsh of Sadsbury.

10. Robert, b. 10-22-1739; d. 2-9-1826; m. 11-10-1768, Mary, dau. of Moses and Elinor (Verman) Brinton, of Lampeter, Lancaster Co., Pa.
11. John, b. 10-3-1742; d. 6-28-1821; buried at F. B. G. Sadsbury; m. 5-1-1765, Sarah, dau. of William Downing of Bart, Lancaster Co., Pa.
12. David (No. 8), b. 10-13-1745; d. 1-16-1829; m. 10-5-1768, Martha (No. 9), dau. Joseph and Mary (Minshall) Williams of Sadsbury.
13. Rachel, b. 3-12-174-; d. 7-1-1828; m. 11-12-1761, John, son of Thomas and Ann Trumann of Sadsbury.
14. Sarah, b. ——; d. ——; m. 11-1-1769, William Trumann, a brother of her sister's husband.

References: "Andrew Moore and His Descendants" by John Andrew Moore Passmore and "Immigration of Irish Quakers" by Albert Cook Myers.

No. 8
Second Generation. Moore Family.

DAVID MOORE

Was the son of Andrew Moore and Rachel (Halliday) Moore of Sadsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was born 10-13-1745 near Atglen, Sadsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He died 1-16-1829 at the residence of his son-in-law, David Fell, in London Grove. He is buried at Friends' Burying Ground, New Garden. He married 10-5-1768 at Sadsbury Friends' Meeting House, Martha Williams (No. 9), daughter of Joseph and Mary (Minshall) Williams of Sadsbury. She died at London Grove at David Fell's, 2-22-1822, and is buried at New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

David was a cooper and resided on his inherited property in Sadsbury until shortly before his death, when he went to his son-in-law's, David Fell.

CHILDREN

David and Martha (Williams) Moore had twelve children—

1. David (No. 4), b. 11-10-1769; d.——, at Brownsville, Pa., while on a religious visit; he was buried at Redstone, Washington County; m. 11-17-1791, Martha (No. 5), dau. of Joseph and Mary Sharpless of New London, Chester Co., Pa.; m. at West Grove, F. M. H., Martha, b. 10-19-1772; d. 10-8-1870.

2. Mary, b. 9-1-1771; d. 9-13-1851; m. 10-13-1796, at F. M. H. in New Garden to Elijah, son of Enoch and Margery Gray of New Garden. They removed to Harrison County, Ohio.
3. Joseph, b. 7-16-1773; d. ——; m. 11-24-1802, at Sadsbury F. M. H. to Jane, dau. of Ephraim and Rachel (Hartley) Smith of Sadsbury, Lancaster Co., Pa. He was a deaf mute. He owned and operated a saw mill in Cecil County, Maryland.
4. Rachel, b. 3-7-1775; d. 10-12-1777.
5. Hannah, b. 3-15-1777; d. 6-3-1856; buried at F. B. G., West Grove; m. John Humes of London Grove Twp., Chester Co. He was a native of Ireland.
6. Rachel, b. 3-14-1779; d. 6-24-1817, at Wilmington, Delaware; m. 4-11-1805 at New Garden F. M. H. to Jonathan, son of Thomas and Dinah Lamborn of New Garden Twp.
7. Jacob, b. 7-14-1781; d. 3-8-1867 at Little Britain Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa.; buried F. B. G. Eastland, Lancaster Co.; m. 4-11-1811, at Fallowfield to Hannah, widow of John Neal and dau. of Joseph and Mary (Hibberd) Sharpless. He was a deaf mute and learned the trade of cabinet making.
8. Caleb, b. 11-18-1783; d. 11-22-1826; buried at F. B. G., New Garden; m. 1st. at West Grove F. M. H., 10-20-1808, Ann, dau. of John and Sarah (Palmer) Fell; m. 2nd. Mary, dau. of Benjamin and Hannah Walton of West Fallowfield, Chester County.
9. Isaac, b. 12-26-1785; d. 1-10-1867; buried at Harford Co., Deer Creek, Maryland, F. B. G.; m. 12-12-1808 at New Garden F. M. H. to Rachel, dau. of Charles and Rachel (Leedom) Biles.
10. Joshua, b. 12-26-1785; d. circa, 1809 near Parkersburg, Pa.; buried at New Garden, F. B. G.; m. 11-12-1807 at New Garden F. M. H., Jane, dau. of Nathan and Margaret Bane, of London Grove Twp. Joshua was a miller.
11. Jesse, b. 3-24-1789; d. 5-5-1868; buried in F. B. G. in Fallowfield; m. —— Rachel, dau. of James and Elizabeth (Dickinson) Truman of Sadsbury in Chester Co.; m. 2nd. in 1852, Hannah Pettit, a widow, and dau. of David Doughton. He was a miller.
12. Sarah, b. 1-26-1792; d. 4-23-1865; buried in F. B. G. at West Grove, Pa.; m. F. M. H. New Garden, 10-16-1817, David, son of John and Sarah (Palmer) Fell.

References: "Andrew Moore and His Descendants" by John Andrew Moore Passmore.

No. 4
Third Generation. Moore Family.

DAVID MOORE

Was the son of David Moore and Martha (Williams) Moore of Sadsbury, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

He was born 11-10-1769 at Sadsbury, Chester County. He died while on a religious visit, destination Ohio, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He is buried at Redstone, Washington County, Pennsylvania, in Friends' Burying Ground. He married 11-17-1791, at West Grove Friends' Meeting House, Martha Sharpless (No. 5), daughter of Joseph Sharpless and Mary (Hibberd) Sharpless of New London Twp. Martha Sharpless was born 10-19-1772 at New London and died 10-8-1870 at Upper Oxford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She is buried in Friends' Burying Ground at Penns Grove, Pennsylvania. She was a minister of the Society of Friends for over 50 years. She married a second time, William Way. No children by the second marriage.

David and Martha (Sharpless) Moore resided on a farm in New London Township, Chester County.

CHILDREN

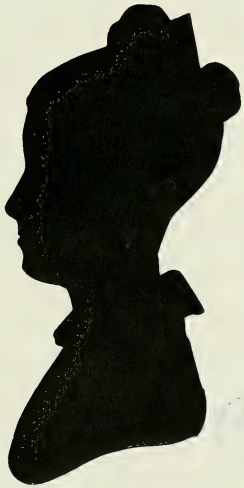
David and Martha (Sharpless) Moore had twelve children—

1. Mary, b. 10-13-1792; d. 5-15-1858; buried in F. B. G., Little Britain, Lancaster Co., Pa.; m. 2-16-1815 to Thomas, son of John and Elizabeth Hoopes of New Garden.
2. William, b. 2-7-1795; d. 3-28-1859; buried at West Nottingham, Cecil Co., Maryland; m. 5-14-1818, at F. M. H. at Kennett, Chester Co., Mary M., dau. of William and Elizabeth (Miller) Way of Kennett. William settled in Cecil Co., Maryland, near Octoraro Forge. He was a finely educated man and was a teacher for many years. He was known as "Grammar Billy Moore." Later he followed farming.
3. Lydia, b. 7-22-1796; d. 3-18-1883; buried F. B. G. at Little Britain, Lancaster Co.; m. 10-12-1815, at F. M. H., New Garden, Chester Co., to Thomas Way, brother of the wife of her brother, William. They lived in Kennett.
4. Sidney, b. 1-29-1798; d. 3-7-1892; buried in F. B. G. West Grove, Pa.; m. 3-16-1820, at New Garden F. M. H. to Robert, son of Mordecai and Alice (Dunn) Michener, of London Grove, Chester Co., Pa. They lived in London Grove Twp., where Robert was a farmer.

5. Ziba, b. 1-16-1800; d. 12-30-1846; buried in F. B. G. New Garden; m. 12-21-1831, Mary, daughter of Richard and Rachel (Moore) Bell of London Grove Twp.
6. Esther, b. 9-11-1801; d. 11-27-1842; buried at Penn's Grove F. B. G.; m. 1st. 10-12-1826 at New Garden F. M. H. to James, son of John and Rachel (Kester) Hambleton; 2nd. to John, son of Isaac and Lydia Broomell of Upper Oxford, Chester Co., Pa. on 10-13-1836.
7. Sarah, b. 9-13-1803; d. 11-8-1887; buried in F. B. G. Penn's Grove; m. 2-13-1845 to John Broomell, widower of her sister, Esther.
8. Hibberd, b. 3-10-1806; d. 6-17-1869, in Rock Island, Ill., where he is interred; m. 10-17-1827, Jemima, daughter of Abraham and Jemima Trump of West Nottingham, Maryland. He m. 2nd., 10-14-1830, Jane, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Gawthrop, 3rd., Susan Wrench, 4th. Margaret Kinney, and 5th. to Eliza Lowler, a widow. He had children by 2nd. and 3rd. marriages. He emigrated to Illinois. He was a blacksmith.
9. Hannah, b. 9-14-1808; d. 11-1-1808.
10. Sharpless (No. 2), b. 9-23-1809; d. 3-12-1897 in New Garden Twp.; buried New Garden F. B. G.; m. 1st. 3-14-1833, Rachel (No. 3), daughter of George and Alice (Fell) Roberts, of New Garden. Married at New Garden F. M. H. Rachel was b. 10-19-1812; d. 4-30-1884. Sharpless m. 2nd. 9-23-1885 to Lydia Roberts, sister of Rachel his first wife. Sharpless learned the cabinet making trade and settled on a farm in New Garden.
11. Isaac, b. 11-14-1811; d. 11-10-1866; buried at Eastland, Lancaster Co.; m. 6-23-1836, at F. M. H. in East Nottingham, Cecil Co., Maryland to Almira, daughter of Caleb and Phebe Brown of Cecil Co., Md. Isaac was a blacksmith and lived several years at Little Britain Twp., Lancaster Co.
12. Rachel, b. 9-8-1813; d. 10-22-1859; buried at F. B. G., Homeville, Chester Co., Pa.; m. 1-3-1839 to Henry Brosius. Lived in Chester Co., Pa. and Columbiana Co., Ohio, where she died.

References: Andrew Moore Genealogy by John Andrew Moore Passmore.

SILHOUETTE OF
YOUNG SHARPLESS MOORE



SILHOUETTE OF RACHEL ROBERTS,
AGED THIRTEEN

No. 2
Fourth Generation. Moore Family.

SHARPLESS MOORE

Was the son of David Moore and Martha (Sharpless) Moore of London Grove Twp., Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Sharpless was born 9-23-1809. He died in New Garden Township at Avondale, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 3-12-1897. He is buried in Friends' Burying Ground at New Garden. He married first, 3-14-1833 at New Garden Friends' Meeting House, Rachel (No. 3), daughter of George and Alice (Fell) Roberts of New Garden. Rachel was born 10-19-1812 and died 4-30-1884. Lived all her life in New Garden Township.

Sharpless Moore married a second time 9-23-1885, Lydia R. Roberts, sister of his first wife. Lydia, born 2-5-1821; d. 8-6-1907. There were no children by the second marriage. Sharpless Moore learned the trade of cabinet making. He settled on a farm in New Garden Township and lived there most of his life. He was an upright and more than usually well-to-do member of his community. He was a member of New Garden Friends' Meeting.

CHILDREN

Sharpless and Rachel (Roberts) Moore had five children—all of whom were born in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

1. George Roberts, b. 2-19-1835; d. 12-21-1910 at Omaha, Nebraska; buried at Bushnell, Illinois; m. 1st. Ann Eliza Carter, daughter of Robert Stewart Carter and Evaline Ellis (Cheatwood) Carter in Fulton Co., Illinois, 9-8-1859. Ann Eliza Carter was born in Logan Co., Ohio, 4-18-1840 and died 3-14-1869 at Blandinville, Illinois. She is buried in Bushnell, Illinois. George Roberts Moore married 2nd. 10-4-1870, Martha Louisa Carter, sister of his first wife, b. 3-3-1838, she d. 11-8-1871 in Lincoln, Nebraska. He then m. 3rd. Sallie A. Beaver, dau. of Daniel and Hannah (Essick) Beaver of Charlestown, Chester Co., Pa., on 1-31-1877 in Chicago, Illinois. She died 7-29-1888 in Oxford Junction, Iowa. She is buried at Whitehall, Pa. There were no children by second or third marriages. One child, Blanche, by first marriage.
2. Elma, b. 11-12-1837; d. 11-17-1921 in New Garden; buried in F. B. G. New Garden; m. 1st. 3-15-1860, Nathan P. Walton, a physician, son of Nathan and Eliza (Bernard) Walton, b. 2-12-1835; d. 11-30-1869. Issue, Florence, b. 1861; d. 1869;

Sharpless M., b. 1-10-1863, m. 1886, Jennie Champ of Wyoming; Anna, b. 1864, d. in infancy; Nathan P., b. 3-6-1866, m. Minnie V. Roche. Elma lived in Kennett Square for some years and was one time matron of George School, Newtown, Pa. She married 2nd. 4-6-1880, Levi Preston, b. 6-23-1820, son of Amos and Margaret (Smith) Preston; Levi died 10-6-1886.

3. Spencer, b. 12-4-1840; d. 2-1-1864. He was a Union soldier, died in service at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. He was unmarried.
4. Sarah, b. 10-27-1844; d. 5-6-1926 at Avondale, Chester Co.; buried at New Garden, F. B. G.; m. 3-10-1870, Caleb P. Cooper, son of James R. and Elizabeth R. (Pennock) Cooper of New Garden Twp., Chester Co., Pa. Caleb was a farmer. There were no children. Caleb b. 6-30-1845, d. 10-4-1914.
5. Lydia R., b. 8-25-1850; m. 1-25-1877, Asahel Linvill, son of Sylvester D. and Sarah (Walker) Linvill. Asahel was b. 6-22-1851, in Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. 10-8-1890 in Sumter Co., Fla. Issue, Lucy A., b. 1879; Alice, b. 1881 and Arthur Sylvester, b. 1889.

References: Andrew Moore Genealogy by John Andrew Moore Passmore, and family records.

SOME OLD WORLD HALLIDAYS

AT this writing, no information is available relating to the antecedents or origin of William Halliday, the Irish Quaker Immigrant, who had a certificate, in 1713, from Meath Meeting, West Meath County, Ireland, to New Garden Meeting, Chester County, Pennsylvania. In his will, dated 1741, he gave his daughter Deborah—"My big pott that I brought from Ireland." That he came from Ireland is clear. That the family was of other origin than Irish is probable. The name Halliday does not appear on the O'Sullivan early map of Ireland, showing Irish family origins. The name does appear in North Ireland Rent Rolls of 1681-1688 among the Scotch settlers. That the first seat of the family may have been in Scotland is probable.

Persons spelling the name, Hollyday, Hollydaye, Halliday, Holliday and Hallidaye of both England and America trace their origin to the Hollyday or Hallydaye family of Scotland. This was a noted lowland family. They were of the Scottish Chiefs and were known as the "Annandale Clan." The Chief was the Laird of Covehead from near Dumfries. The Annandale Clan warred with the Highland Clans and with the Saxons.

The earliest of the name was Sir Thomas Halladaye or Hollydaye of Annandale, whose son, Sir Thomas Hollyday, married in 1297, the daughter of Sir Malcolm Wallace.

Descendants of Sir Thomas Halladaye went to Northumberland County, and to Gloucester County, England.

Sir Walter Hollyday was the youngest son of the last "Laird of Covehead," Chieftain of Annandale and chief of all who bore the name and settled at Hampton, Gloucestershire, England. He died in 1500 and before his death was granted by King Edward IV:

Arms: Sa, three helmets arg. garnished or. within a bordure two and one.
Crest: A demi lion rampant gardant, or. supporting an anchor all proper, or, resting his paws on an anchor.
Motto: Nulli Virtute secundus.

From this family, Sir Leonard Hollyday, who died in 1612, was descended. He was Lord Mayor of London, 1605-1606.

Reference: "Early History of the Hollyday Family, 1297-1800," by Henry Hollyday.

No. 34

First Generation. Halliday Family Intermarried with Moore Family.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY, THE IMMIGRANT

William Halliday, Irish Quaker immigrant, came from West Meath, Ireland, as shown by his certificate—William Halliday and wife, Deborah (from Dublin)—received from Meath Meeting, County of West Meath, Ireland, 12 mo. 7, 1713, to New Garden Meeting.

His land was in what was formerly Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, but is now included in New Garden Township. It consisted of 200 acres.

William Haliday and Deborah Halyday signed the marriage certificate of Thomas Jackson and Mary Willy, 25th. of 10 month, 1718.

"At a meeting of Board of Property, Alex. Mongumery request grant of piece of land from his brother-in-law William Halliday near Octoraro Creek." (Pa. Archives, 2nd. Series, XIX, p. 745.)

William Halliday died in 1741 as shown by his will.

CHILDREN

William Halliday and wife Deborah Halliday had six children—

1. Rachel (No. 17), b. 7-16-1702, in Ireland; d. 1784, in Chester Co., Pa.; m. 4-24-1725, Andrew Moore. (See No. 16.)
2. Jacob, b. 8-18-1706; d. 5-24-1721.
3. Margaret, b. 11-13-1709; m. 4-29-1732, Samuel Miller, son of Gayen Miller.
4. Sarah, b. 1-14-1713.
5. Deborah, b. 2-28-1716; m. 2-15-1743, Jonathan, son of James Lindley. Deborah had four Lindley children, of whom Jacob was a famous Quaker preacher.
6. Robert, m. 1st. Miriam Haines, daughter of Joseph of Nottingham in 1730; he m. 2nd. Mabel Anderson.

In his will, William Halliday left Deborah Lindley, "My big pott that I brought from Ireland." He gave his daughter-in-law, Mable, a griddle.

Rachel (Halliday) Moore mentioned her two sisters in her will, Margaret Downing and Deborah Lindley, Date 10-17-1784.

References: "Immigration of Irish Quakers" by Albert Myers and Moore Genealogy by John Andrew Moore Passmore.

WILLIAMS IMMIGRANTS

to the Settlements on the Delaware River

WILLIAMS, a common name, appears in the Dutch form in the early records of the settlements on the South River, now known as the Delaware River.

As early as 1657, Claes Willems, skipper of the ship "Beer" was reported by Aldrick on the South River.

In 1660, while the colony on the Delaware was under New Netherland, Hendrick Willemsen received 16 florins as a soldier.

In 1660, Anthony Willemsen of Vreeland, a mason, came to the colony.

In 1661, Neeltgen (Cornelius) Willems was listed in the colony of N. Amstel on the South River.

In the 12th. year (1660) of the Reign of Charles II of England, His Majesty's Commission for Foreign Plantations (Delaware) included William Williams, merchant.

Soon after 1670, several settlers by the name of Williams appeared in the records of the settlement of the colony along the Delaware, who were obviously from Great Britain. The first of these was Robt' Williams, who Sept. 5, 1672 complained of John Ogle "one of ye souldyrs at New Castle."

Before the year 1700, New Castle records mentioned—James, Edward, Dirck, Robert, William, Cornelius, Alexander, Richard, Thomas and Hendrick or Henry Williams. Among these, may have been sons of William Williams, the merchant, who was a member of King Charles' Commission. Some of these Williams settlers had adjoining properties and others appeared together in certain transactions, suggesting family relationships.

The name of James Williams of New Castle, Delaware, first engages our attention in 1676 in the court records of Chester County, Pennsylvania. "Thursday, ye 9 day of Nov. 1676, James Williams and Henry Vandenberg to appraise attached house of Anthony Hendrix" (the son became Hendrickson).

March 25, 1676-7, Edward, James and Dirck William on the tax list of New Castle, Delaware.

James Williams on the Jury in 1677.

James William, plaintiff vrs. Edward Williams, defendant, March 9, 1677-8.

Robert William, by James Williams, his atty., plaintiff vs. George Moore, May 28, 1677.

Release, James Williams to John Bercquer for 1/3 interest in 1200 acres on Black Bird Creek, Delaware, May 18, 1678.

James Williams was a member of the Bar of New Castle County in 1678, when he defended Robert Williams in a debt against George Moore. He was Justice of the Peace in New Castle County in 1685 and a member of the Assembly for New Castle County in 1682-3, 1684 and 1686.

Presumably, Robert Williams was related to James Williams. Robert Williams bought land in 1681 in Goshen. He was called King of Goshen. He was born ca. 1647 and died in 1734, aged 87 years. He married Gwen Cadwallader.

In 1684, James William and Henry William were witnesses to testimony of Edmond Calwell, pertaining to quit rent of Priest Lassa Carolus, stating that land in Upland had been sold to Justa Anderson. Justa Anderson appears in the tax list in New Castle with the Williams family.

At a session of the Commissioners at Philadelphia, 9-9-1702, "Hippolytus La Fevre of New Castle purchased of Margaret Sherry, a front lott in New Castle, 1695, which was purchased of James Williams in '92, who purchased it of Hans Codeny, 5th. mo. 1682, who sold said lott to the said Williams, bounded eastward with Hendrick Williams, southward the Strand and westward with Gishert Dickson and N. with Land Street etc. 51½ foot. He desires patent. Granted."

In officers of the Province of Pennsylvania (Pa. Archives) as a member of the Governor's Council is listed:

John Williams, New Castle, in 1695.

Justices of the Peace:

James and Hendrick Williams for New Castle, Feb. 3, 1685.

Henry Williams, New Castle, April 13, 1690.

William Williams, New Castle, Nov. 1, 1764.

Members of the Assembly, New Castle County:

James Williams, 1682-3, 1684 and 1686.

Hendrick Williams, 1682-3, 1685.

Henry Williams, 1690, 1693.

The Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle County, 1682-1800, shows certain relationships for the early New Castle Williams.

Date of Probate.

1686 Williams, Dirk, wife Funcha, Children not named, Ex. Adam Peterson.

1695 Williams, Henry, Eldest son John Williams; eldest daughter, Sarah William; my six children; daughter Mary; Excs. brother

John Williams Neering, Richard Halliwell, Richard Cantwell.

1695 Williams, Mary, mentions Thomas and John Land, sons of Samuel Land; Darem Hog, wife of George Hog and mother of said children; Mary Hutchinson, dau. Robert Hutchinson; Peter Alricks; John Donaldson, John William, Richard Hallywell, Robert French, Edw. Blake, James Claypool and his wife Mary. Exc. James Miller.

1708 Williams, Henry, shipright, son Henry, wife Ann; exc., friend and brother, James Sinnex.

1685 Spry, Dr. Thomas, witness, James Williams, Excs. James Williams and John Mundy.

1722 Williams, James, Friend and Executor James James.

1713 Cartwright, Abraham, Executor, brother-in-law Cornelius Williams.

1729 Williams, William, yeoman, wife Catherine, only son, William; daughter; Execs. wife and son.

1683 Hutchinson, Ralph; Executors James WALIAMS, Peter Alrichs and James Matthews.

In the foregoing list of Williams, James Williams of New Castle, Delaware, James Williams, the attorney, Mr. James Williams, witness to the will of Dr. Thomas Spry, James Williams, who appraised the Hendrix property and associated with Henry Williams as a witness to the Justa Anderson land transaction, stands out as the probable progenitor of the Sadsbury, Chester County, Pennsylvania Williams family, namely, Amos Williams, his son Joseph and Joseph's daughter, Martha Williams, who married David Moore in 1768.

Amos Williams was the son of James and Mary Williams, who had land on Red Clay Creek, New Castle County, Delaware. Mary Williams, widow of James Williams, married William Grimson. This relationship is clearly proven. There seems to be little question that James Williams of Red Clay Creek and James Williams of the earlier records are one and the same man. James Williams of Red Clay Creek was dead in 1719. His death occurred between 1701, the date the land was bought by John Hendrixson and others, including James Williams, and 1719, when John Hendrixson sought title to James Williams,' deceased, portion. His widow, Mrs. Grimson, had at that time moved to the Octoraro, which suggests that he had been dead some years. His son, Amos, was then grown (1719). Presumably, he was not the eldest son. This history leads to the conclusion that James Williams was fifty or sixty years of age at the time of his death. Robert Williams, who was defended by James Williams in 1677, died in 1734, aged 87 years. Since Robert and James Williams

were contemporaries, it seems probable that the records pertain to one man and that man the father of Amos, James and Zachariah Williams of Sadsbury. The first record in which James Williams appeared was the appraisal of the Hendrix house. The last mention of James was a transaction with Hendrix' son John Hendrickson or Hendrixson. He was associated with the early Swedish settlers in the records and his widow, apparently married one of them.

Sources: Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Vol. 19 and Vol. 5; Chester County, Pennsylvania Court Records; Calendar of New Castle County; Delaware Wills; Passenger List of Colonists to South River of New Netherlands, Louis de Boer.

No. 72
First Generation. Williams Family.

JAMES WILLIAMS, ANCESTOR

Of New Castle County, Delaware, was living in 1701 and was dead before 6 mo., 4th, 1719, as shown by a transaction of John Hendrickson in 1719.

"At a Meeting of Commissioners 4th. of 6th. mo. 1719; John Hendrickson of the County of N. Castle produced an agreement made with Secretary Logan made in the year 1701 for one hundred acres of Land near Red Clay Creek in the said County. Part of a tract formerly sayd to be laid out to one Robert Robertson on Rent and by him and his heirs afterward thrown up to the Propr'r, so that the s'd 100 acres were granted to J. Hendrickson, 100 acres more of the same to his brother-in-law, Anderson Cock and other 100 acres to James Williams, since deceased, all on New Rent."

"John Hendricks upon making his Agreem't with Sec'y Logan gave his obligation for the arrearage of quitr't which he afterward paid to G. Dakeyne with interest in cash, who only charges himself with 30 bushels of wheat instead of cash, but never paid that neither. Jno. Hendricks hath since purchased the Right to the 100 acres granted to James Williams of his widow (that was) now the wife of William Grimson and has paid the arrearage of rent and taken up J. Williams obligation, which was given for the same, but he complains that one James Waters has made some sort of purchase from the heirs of Robertson and thereby threaten him with trouble, wherefore he desires a confirmation on the two parcells he holds."

On the 25th. of 6 mo. 1719, John Hendrickson of New Castle, produced an Agreement repeating the above and adding: "William Grimson, who dwells on the Road going to Conestogo, married James Williams'

widdow, who sold that 100 a's to John Hendricks, but was not actually conveyed to him."

"Needful that J. Hendrickson get a deed from Williams heirs and another from the descendants of his Brother-in-law, so that the whole may be confirmed to him upon his paying the arrear of Rent and James Williams' Obligation."

Then—7th., 10th. mo., 1719—"Jno. Hendrickson has got a sort of Conveyance of Agreement from the hands and seal of Wm. Grimson and MARY, his wife, dated ye 5th., 7br., 1719." (Pa. Archives, Series 2, Vol. 1.)

William Grimson had obtained a warrant for 100 acres of land on Octoraro Creek on 3-16-1717.

These transactions show that James Williams was living in 1701, that he was dead prior to 1719 and that his death may have occurred some years before 1719. William Grimson seems to have married his widow and moved to Pennsylvania by 1717. They, also, show that the name of his wife was Mary.

John Hendrickson was a ship builder in Philadelphia. His wife was Frances Bezor, daughter of Jno. Bezor. Hendrickson had signed the Swede's Petition of 1709. His brother-in-law, Anderson Cock, was probably a descendant of Lassa Cock, an early Swedish immigrant. John Hendrickson, as well as William Grimson, were, no doubt, early Swedish settlers in Delaware. Whether there was other than a business relation between John Hendrickson and James Williams, records consulted do not disclose. The thought occurs, that Mary Williams, wife of James, may have been a daughter of one of the Swedish settlers.

A Mary Williams from Kilcam, Pembrokeshire, Wales (with others) was added to the Welsh Tract Baptist Church (Church Record) in 1710. The Welsh Tract Baptist Church was located at the head of Christiana Creek in New Castle County, Delaware. Mary of Kilcam was a widow and disappeared from the Church records with a "Confession of Faith," February 4th., 1716. This presupposes that she came, a widow, to America. She seems, then, not to be the widow of James Williams, whom records in New Castle County mention. As evidenced in the following—"March 25, 1696-7, John Hendrickson taxed in New Castle, Delaware, Eastern Shore, in a list with James Williams." This shows that John Hendrickson and James Williams were associated before the land was bought in 1701. For twenty-five years the name of James Williams appears in relation to the Hendricksons.

In the Assessment List for Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1719, Amos Williams, son of James Williams, appeared as a single man

in Sadsbury. He must, then, have been of age in 1719, which would place his birth before 1700. James Williams, if forty-two years of age at the time of the birth of Amos, would easily fit into the dates of James Williams, who was first of record in New Castle County, Delaware, in 1676. That Amos was not the eldest of James Williams' children seems to be confirmed by a patent to 300 acres of land in Sadsbury Township, to James Williams, the son of Amos Williams, dated May 10, 1753 (Book 8, p. 185, Pennsylvania Property Survey, Registry Division, City Hall, Philadelphia). This was part of a 700 acre tract granted in 1731 to William Marsh, brother-in-law of Amos and James Williams, all of whom were deceased in 1753. The 700 acres was finally divided, 300 acres to James Williams, eldest son of Amos; 200 acres to Henry Marsh, son of William Marsh; and 200 acres to Amos and James Williams, sons of Zachariah Williams. The conclusion is—that this 700 acre tract was vested for the "use and behoof" of William Marsh, whose wife, Sarah, no doubt was the eldest living child of James Williams (No. 72) in 1731.

It seems quite clear that all references to James Williams of New Castle refer to one and the same man, and he, the immigrant Williams of this line.

The summary of the history of James Williams seems to be that he came to New Castle, Delaware, before 1676, that he was an attorney and as he had the prefix Mr. in the Spry will that he was of the Gentleman class. The recurrence of his name in connection with appraisements of property and as an executor of estates, show that he was a man esteemed by his fellow citizens.

He served on the Jury in 1677 and as Justice of the Peace in 1685 in New Castle County. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from New Castle County in 1682-3, 1684 and 1686. Apparently he lived in the town of New Castle. His death occurred not later than 1717 and probably earlier. His will has not been found, but the settlement of estate by his sons and son-in-law and their heirs in 1753, which bore an earlier date of 1731, indicates that he left a fairly large property for the time and that his widow, Mary, was also deceased before 1731.

James Williams (No. 72) and his wife, Mary (No. 73), had at least four children—three sons and a daughter—as shown by wills, assessment lists and other records in Chester County, Pennsylvania. They are as follows:

1. Sarah, wife of William Marsh. (William Moore, son of Andrew and Rachel Halliday Moore, married Rachel Marsh, daughter of William and Sarah Marsh.)

2. James, died intestate, Oct. 1-1733. Letters of Administration granted to Zachariah Williams. (W. B. A. 140)
3. Amos (No. 36), b. prior to 1700; d. in Pa., intestate, 1751. Letters of Administration granted Oct. 1, 1751 to James and Joseph Williams (Bk. 84, Chester Co. Wills); m. ca. 1720 Elinor —— (No. 37).
4. Zachariah of Sadsbury, Chester County, yeoman, will dated July 28, 1739, proven May 16, 1741; m. May 30, 1733, at Christ Church, Philadelphia to Ann Ellitt. Ann, married second, 12th. mo. 10, 1743, Thomas Bulla. In his will Zachariah Williams mentions, wife Anna, sons Amos, James, daughter Rachel and brother William Marsh.

Sources: Wills, Chester County, Pennsylvania; Sadsbury Friends' Meeting Records; New Castle and Chester County Court Records and Assessment Lists; Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Volume I and Volume V; Welsh Tract Baptist Church Records; Pennsylvania Property Survey, Registry D Division, City Hall, Philadelphia; Andrew Moore Genealogy by John Andrew Moore Passmore; Genealogical Research by Mrs. Warren Ely.

No. 36
Second Generation. Williams Family.

AMOS WILLIAMS

Was the son of James Williams (No. 72) and his wife, Mary, (No. 73) of New Castle County, State of Delaware. He was born prior to 1700, probably in New Castle County. The maiden name of his mother is unknown. She married second, William Grimson and went with him to Pennsylvania on land on the Octoraro Creek in 1717. There Amos appeared for the first time in the Assessment Lists for Chester County in 1719. Amos Williams appeared as a single man in Sadsbury, but is excused because "he lives with his father Grimson and helps him since his loss by fire."

In 1720, James and Amos Williams were assessed together as married men. In the tax list of 1727, William Grimson and Amos Williams were assessed together, while James and Zachery Williams (brothers of Amos) were assessed together. This was the first appearance of Zachery in the records.

Amos Williams married about 1720, Elinor —— (No. 37). The records of Sadsbury Meeting give the birth of a son, James, 6 mo. 14, 1722.

Amos Williams died intestate and Letters of Administration were granted on his estate October 1, 1751 to James and Joseph Williams (Bk. B. 84, Chester County). His occupation was that of cordwainer.

Amos and Elinor Williams had two sons, possibly other children, as follows:

1. James, b. 6-14-1722, d. 5-16-1787; m. at Sadsbury Meeting 11-22-1746, Ann Minshall, daughter of John and Hannah (Saunders) Minshall. Ann his widow married, second, 3-9-1791, James Moore, son of Andrew Moore and his first wife, Margaret Moore of Sadsbury. James and Ann Williams had seven children, namely—Hannah, b. 6-28-1748; Joseph, b. 9-1-1750; James, b. 10-3-1752; John, b. 11-27-1754; Elinor, b. 8-15-1757; John, b. 7-18-1761; Mary, b. 4-17-1764.
2. Joseph (No. 18) was born about 1724 in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; d. 1775 in Sadsbury; m. at Sadsbury Friends' Meeting, 4-19-1746, Mary Minshall (No. 19), daughter of John and Hannah (Saunders) Minshall.

Sources: Chester County, Pennsylvania, Wills; Sadsbury Friends' Meeting Records; Pennsylvania Archives, Board of Property and Assessment Lists.

No. 18

Third Generation. Williams Family Intermarried with Minshalls and Moores.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS

Was the son of Amos Williams (No. 36) and Elinor (No. 37), his wife, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was born about 1724 in Sadsbury Township, Chester County. He died in Chester County in 1775. He married, at Sadsbury Friends' Meeting, 4-19-1746, Mary Minshall (No. 19) daughter of John Minshall, deceased, and Hannah (Saunders) Minshall (No. 39). The witnesses of the family names to the marriage were: Elinor Williams (mother of Joseph), James Williams (brother of Joseph), Joshua Minshall (uncle of Mary Minshall), Ann Minshall, Ann Minshall (one of these Mary's sister), Martha Misshal (oldest sister of Mary). Andrew Moore and John Boyd were appointed by Sadsbury Meeting, 4-2-1746 to attend the marriage.

Joseph and Mary (Minshall) Williams had the following children—

1. Amos, living in 1774, the date of his father's will.
2. Minshall, living in 1774, had a certificate of removal from Sadsbury to Hopewell Meeting in Virginia in 5-20-1789.
3. Martha (No. 9), b. 6-27-1749 in Sadsbury Township; d. 2-22-1822 in Londongrove Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; buried in Friends' Burying Ground, New Garden, Chester County; m. 10-5-1768 at Sadsbury Meeting to Da-

vid Moore (No. 8), b. 10-13-1745 at Atglen, Sadsbury Township, Chester County, buried at New Garden.

4. Elonor.
5. Hannah, m. Thomas Fulton.
6. Joseph, living July 26, 1774, the date of his father's will.
7. John, named in his father's will.
8. Joshua, d. prior to 1813; m. 2-9-1791, Susanna Moore, dau. of James and Elizabeth (Dickinson) Moore. James Moore was a brother of Andrew (No. 16).
9. Mary, named in her father's will, July 26, 1774.
10. Ann, d. 1814, Sadsbury, named James Cooper executor of her will.

Joseph Williams, in his will dated July 26, 1774, and probated December 1, 1775, mentions wife Mary, first-born son, Amos Williams; second-born son, Minshall Williams; second eldest daughter, Elonor Williams; third daughter, Hannah Williams; three youngest sons, Joseph, John and Joshua Williames and two youngest daughters, Mary and Ann Williams, and a grandson, Joseph Moore. He appointed the two eldest sons, Amos and Minshall Williams, sole executors and "gardians" over all children not of age. Witness—William Powell and Samuel Simmons.

Sources: Chester County, Pennsylvania Wills; Sadsbury Friends' Meeting Records; Genealogy of Andrew Moore by John Andrew Moore Passmore.

MINSHALLS OF CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND

THE name is spelled Minshall, Minshull, Monishull, Minishull, Moneshull and Munshull in old rolls of Chester County Court, England, 1259-1297.

Minshull is the name of parishes and townships in Cheshire. The Domesday survey of Cheshire, 1086, mentions Church Minshull, now part of Nantwich and Maneshale. Church Minshull and Manesele, Minshull Vernon were held by one Willems.

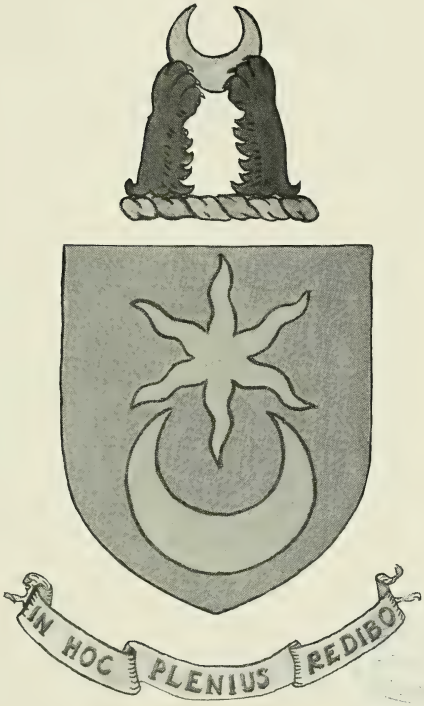
Minshulls, or Minshalls, were an influential family as far back as the time of Edward IV (1422-1483). Geffrie Minshull of Cheshire contributed £25 to the Spanish Armada fund in 1588. Richard Minshull was Mayor of Chester in 1657 and John Minshull in 1711-2.

The name is common in Cheshire, Guppy says in recent times—22 Minshulls to 10,000 population in Cheshire. Both Minshall and Minshull are used in Chester.

In the Rolls of Freemen of Chester City (1392-1700) appear—

1454 Peter, son and heir of Edmund Minshull.
1657-8 Richard Minshull, Esq., Mayor.
1661-2 William Minshull, shoemaker, son of Ralph Minshull, Chester, shoemaker.
1662 Thomas Minshull, ironmonger.
1674 Richard Minshull, gentleman.
1675-6 John Minshull, stationer.
1685-6 Francis Minshull, linen draper.
1702-3 Randle Minshull, stationer and Richard Minshull, stationer, sons of John Minshull of Chester, stationer and one of the Sheriffs of the City.
1711-2 John Minshull, Esq., Mayor.
1713-4 John Minshull, apprentice of John Thomas, saddler.
1713-4 Thomas Minshull, silk weaver, son of Thomas Minshull, silk weaver, defunct.

Two Minshull families of Cheshire have coats of arms, Minshulls of Erdeswick and Minshulls of Nantwich. Both are—azure with etoile issuing from a crescent argent, with difference. The Nantwich Minshulls descend from a second brother of the house of Mynshull of Munishull by the name of Nicholas. The line runs as follows: Nicholas, Hervan, Thomas, Richard, (L. 1613), Geffrey of Nampwich, d. 1603, Edward, d. 1627, the line terminates with Geffrey, aet 19 in 1613 and son and



MINSHULL

heire. There was a second son, Edward, and two daughters and it is signed Edward Mynshull and John Mynshull and is taken from the lineage in Harlean Society Publication No. 59, College of Arms C-6-folio 69.

The Minshulls of Erdeswick descend from John Mynshull (Church Mynshull, County of Chester), William, Thomas, d. 1556, Thomas Mynshull of Erdeswick, L. 1613, Peter Mynshull, d. 1640, Thomas, aet 3 in 1613. This is in same Harlean Society Publication and was signed Thomas Mynshull. This followed the Dugdale visitation. No crest was allowed.

Burke gives the arms of Minshull (Hampton, County of Chester) descended from Randle Minshull, Esq. and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Leycester, Esq., of Worleston as follows:
Arms: Azure, an estoile of six points issuing from a crescent argent.
Crest: Two lions gambs gules supporting a crescent argent.
Motto: In hoc plenius redibo.

Minshalls appear in Lancashire Wills and Inventories. In the will of Marie Holbrooke, Manchester, Lancaster County, England, widow, in 1662, she gave 20 shillings and gloves to Thomas Minshull and names him overseer of her will.

In the will of Theophilus Howorth of Howorth, Lancaster County, England, Doctor of Physic, in 1671, he mentions indenture with Thomas Minshull of Manchester, the younger and gave him a mourning ring. Thomas Mynshull senior is witness and appraiser.

The Minshulls of Chorlton in Lancashire had arms similar to those of Hampton in Cheshire, descended from Randle Minshull, Esq.
Arms: Azure, an etoile issuant from a crescent argent.

Minshulls were early resident land owners in Lancashire. It seems probable that the Cheshire and Lancashire families of Minshull had the same parent stem and that the origin was in Cheshire.

The parents of the emigrant to America, John Minshall, were Thomas Minshall and Martha, his wife, of Penketh and Appleton. They were married 2 mo. (April) 24, 1696 (O. S.). Their son, John, was born the following March. He was the emigrant to America. They had, also, a son, Joshua, who emigrated to America and married Jane Atkinson, a daughter of Stephen Atkinson. He married second, Mrs. Young of Middletown, Pennsylvania. He died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1747.

Sources: Domesday Book; Rolls of Freemen of the City of Chester, (1392-1700); Homes of Family Names in Great Britain by Henry Brougham Guppy; Rolls of Chester County Court, England (1259-1297); Harlean Society Publications; Burke's Armory; History of Lancashire; Gilbert Cope Collection in Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, including notes and data by Ethel Lega-Weeks of London submitted by Mrs. C. E. Shirk; Wills and Indentures of Lancashire and Cheshire.

No. 38
First Generation. *Minshall Family Intermarried with Saunders and Williams Families.*

JOHN MINSHALL, THE IMMIGRANT

Was the son of Thomas and Martha Minshall of Penketh and Appleton (Appleton in Cheshire), England. The birth of John Minshall, son of Thomas Minshall, "ye second of March, 1696/7," is to be found in the Register of Greystone (Graiston) Heath, Parris (parrish) near Warrington in Lancashire, England. Warrington is just over the line in Lancashire from Appleton in Cheshire. Under date of 12 mo. 15, 1714, Hartshaw Meeting in Lancashire gave John Minshall, son of Thomas and Martha Minshall, a certificate of removal to Friends in Philadelphia. He is called a "dutiful child of sober carriage and comes from us free of debts and also from all women on account of marriage," etc. He was eighteen years of age at this date which was the time of his emigration. He presented this certificate to Chester Monthly Meeting at Providence, 5 mo. 25, 1715.

John Minshall (No. 38) cordwainer of the Borough of Chester and Hannah Saunders (No. 39) of the same place were married at Chester Meeting, 6 mo. 14, 1718. Among the witnesses, were Joshua Minshall, John Saunders and Lydia Saunders. Joshua Minshall was a brother to John. He did not bring a certificate to any of the Quaker Meetings. What, if any, relation they were to Thomas Minshall, whose land joined that of John Sharpless in Nether Providence in 1682 is not known at this time. Thomas Minshall was the son of John and Margaret Minshall of Latchford, Cheshire in the Parish of Stoak.

John Minshall and his wife, Hannah, and their children settled in 1735 in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He died the following year.

His will was dated March (1st. mo.) sixth day, 1735, and was probated August 31, 1736. He described himself as a cordwainer. He gave his friend, Anthony Shaw, £5. To his wife real and personal estate. To his daughter Martha—"my real estate at Appleton, Cheshire, Old England." She to pay £10 to each of her sisters and £20 to brother, Joshua Minshall, if he will go to England to settle his business. Executors—Wife and Anthony Shaw. His daughters, except Martha, were not named and no sons were mentioned in the will.

Shortly after John Minshall's death, 12-26-1736/7, Hannah Minshall had a certificate of removal to Londongrove Meeting from Chester Meeting.

William Boyd, son of John Boyd and Hannah Minshall, widow, of

Sadsbury, 8-29-1737, declared first intentions of marriage at Londongrove Meeting. Anne Mooney, Francis Jones, Anthony Shaw and Margaret Miller were appointed to see if estate left to her children by their father be lawfully settled and secured to them.

In 9th. mo. 1737, William Boyd, a member of Sadsbury Meeting, son of John and Jane Boyd, married Hannah Minshall by "priest." He acknowledged in 1752 and was reinstated in the Meeting. As no mention was made of Hannah, the inference is that she was dead. William Boyd had a certificate from Sadsbury Meeting in 1754 to Warrington Monthly Meeting in York, Pennsylvania. He had, also, a certificate of removal from Warrington in 1763 to Hopewell Monthly Meeting in Virginia, signed by him and his three children.

John Minshall and Hannah (Saunders) Minshall had the following four daughters. There may have been other children, but probably no sons and no descendants by name of Minshall from John and Hannah.

1. Martha, named in her father's will and witness to marriage of her sister Mary to Joseph Williams, 4-19-1746.
2. Mary (No. 19) of Sadsbury, m. 4-19-1746, Joseph Williams (No. 18) son of Amos.
3. Ann, m. 1st. 11-22-1746, James Williams of Sadsbury. Ann m. 2nd. James Moore, son of Andrew Moore and Margaret (Miller) Moore. She was James' 4th. wife.
4. Lydia, m. 8-31-1751, William Moore, son of Andrew and Rachel (Halliday) Moore. Lydia was William's second wife.

Sources: Friends' Meeting Records of Sadsbury and Londongrove, Chester County, Pa.; Chester County Wills; Genealogy of Andrew Moore by John Andrew Moore Passmore; "Irish Quakers in Pennsylvania" by Albert Myers; Notes from Gilbert Cope Collection in Pennsylvania Genealogical Society, containing data collected by Ethel Lega-Weeks of London, made by Mrs. C. E. Shirk; Sadsbury Meeting Records submitted by J. Russell Hayes.

SAUNDERS

No. 78

Saunders Family Intermarried with Hand, Folke, Boyd and Minshall Families.

PAUL SAUNDERS, THE IMMIGRANT

Was an early settler in Pennsylvania. He is found, first, on the west side of the Schuylkill River, opposite Philadelphia. In 7, 29, 1682, he was in that region, when he inquired concerning a man's clearness for membership of Philadelphia Friends' Monthly Meeting.

The section from which he emigrated and his antecedents are unknown. No evidence has been found to connect him with the Sanders family of Philadelphia of which Charles Sanders was the head. He and his family were finally associated with the group of Quakers in Pennsylvania that had come from Cheshire, England. It is possible that he was of the Cheshire family of Saunders. In the Chester City Rolls of Freemen for Chester, England, "August 15, 1614/15, William Saunders, Gent. son of —— Saunders," appears.

The records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting show, that 5 mo. 2-1688, Paul Saunders signed a petition against selling liquor to the Indians. He produced a certificate from Schuylkill Meeting to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 1st. of 5th. mo. 1687/8. Paul Saunders of "Schoolkill" was a witness for Sarah Willcox and overseer for her of same place, who was administrator of the estate of her husband, Barnabas Willcox, whose will was made 4 mo. 20-1692 and was probated 9 mo. 30-1692. Pennsylvania Archives show that he paid in clothes for land in Warminster, Bucks County, 3-17-1703. Paul Saunders laid before Philadelphia Monthly Meeting 12 mo. 28-1700 his intention of "removing into Chester County with his family and desires a certificate from this meeting." The certificate was granted 1st. mo. 28-1701. He died 8-26-1716, shown by Philadelphia Meeting Records.

Paul Saunders married, first, Edith Hand (No. 79) as shown by Radnor Monthly Meeting Records: "Paul Saunders and Edith Hand appear at the several meetings of ye people of ye town of Haverford West—and declared intentions of marriage." "They have at a meeting at the house of Thomas Duckett, where the meeting is held, 6 mo. 24th., 1684 consumated their intentions."

Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records show: "Edy Saunders, wife of Paul Saunders deceased 2nd. of 3rd. month, 1697."

Paul Saunders and Edith (Hand) Saunders had children, as shown in Radnor Monthly Meeting records, as follows:

1. Mary, daughter of Paul Saunders and Edith his wife, born 7th. of 2nd. month, 1685. Springfield Meeting, in Chester Monthly Meeting records show that she married there, 2nd. mo. 24, 1704, Samuel Tomlinson, who had presented a certificate of removal from Lancaster Meeting in 1702. In 1715, Samuel Tomlinson sold land in Middletown to Joseph Sharpless (No. 40).
2. Paul Saunders, son of Paul and Edith Saunders, was born 10-18-1686. He died, unmarried, as shown by his will, dated March 24, 1716 and proved in New Castle County, September 20, 1721, before the date of probate. He devised his estate, after the payment to his executors, Samuel Tomlinson and Thomas Whitehurst, to his sister, Hannah, and "cuzin Joseph Tamlinson, son of Samuell Tamlinson."
3. Hannah Saunders (No. 39). The date of her birth has not been found, but the inference is that she was the daughter of Paul and Edith (Hand) Saunders, since Paul Saunders, Jr., did not mention any of his half brothers or sisters in his will. Hannah Saunders married John Minshall (No. 38), son of Thomas and Martha Minshall of Penketh and Appleton, England, at Providence Monthly Meeting 6-14-1718. John Minshall and Hannah Saunders declared their intentions of marriage— "She lived among us for some time, although we did not receive her Certificate until now." The certificate was dated Philadelphia, 4-27-1718. John Minshall died in 1736. Hannah married second William Boyd by "priest" 9th. mo. 1737. The date of her death is unknown.

Paul Saunders married second, 4-30-1699, under the auspices of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Ann Folk, daughter of Owen and Ellinor Fowke. They had several children who, no doubt, are the Sanders heirs mentioned in the will of Ellinor Fowke, widow of Owen, of New Castle County, Delaware, dated February 14-1719 and proved March 5, 1719. These Sanders heirs were:

1. John Sanders, witness to the marriage of Hannah Saunders to John Minshall in 1718.
2. Steven Sanders.
3. Lydia Sanders, witness to the marriage of Hannah Saunders to John Minshall in 1718.
4. James Sanders.
5. Peter Sanders.

Philadelphia Monthly Meeting reported that at that date, 7-24-1714, "Paul Saunders has fallen into poverty, having divers small children, requests assistance from Friends, he having not yet produced a certificate, which when he does, they are appointed to assist him if they can." The Meeting agreed, 11-28-1714, on 46 pounds on his account. In 4th. mo. 28, 1717, Friends were appointed to get in the money lent Paul Saunders and reported that his widow is very poor and cannot pay the money. The same Friends having dealt with the widow for her "disorderly walking," "the Meeting declared her to be no member of our religious community."

Sources: Pennsylvania Archives; Friends' Monthly Meeting Records of Radnor, Philadelphia, Chester and Londongrove; Wills of New Castle County, Delaware, Chester and Bucks Counties, Pennsylvania; History of Early Arrivals Who Settled in Chester County; Irish Quaker Immigrants to Pennsylvania; Genealogy of Andrew Moore by John Andrew Moore Passmore; Minshall data from Gilbert Cope Collection; Research by Mrs. Warren Ely.

THE NAME AND FAMILY OF HAND

No record of the birth of Hannah Saunders has been found. Nevertheless, the evidence is almost conclusive that she was the daughter of Paul Saunders and his *first* wife, Edy Hand. Edy died 2nd. of 3rd. mo. 1697, possibly when Hannah was born.

Hannah then would have been twenty-one years of age in 1718 when she married John Mînshall who was then twenty-two years old.

Paul Saunders, Jr. was son of Paul Saunders, Sr. and Edy Hand. Paul Saunders, Jr. divided his estate between "Sister" Hannah and his nephew, son of his sister, Mary. He did not mention other Saunders children; nor did Ellinor Fowke, mother of Ann Folk, second wife of Paul Saunders, Sr. mention these three, but she did mention her Saunders grandchildren, which clearly divides Paul Saunders,' Sr. children into their maternal groups.

No extensive effort has been made to establish the parentage of Edy Hand with the exception of a search of all early Hand wills in New Jersey. No Edy, or Edith, was mentioned in these wills. A few died intestate, among them a John Hand in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1694. A more thorough search of the fates of the children of John Hand, who came to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635, might establish the ancestry of Edy Hand.

The following material is the findings of the Media Research Bureau:

"The name of *Hand* is said to have been of Dutch origin and derived from *Han* or *Hans*, the Dutch equivalent of *John*. It evidently went into England at an extremely early date and is found on the ancient records in the various forms of Han, Haunce, Hans, Hance, Hanse, Hands, Handes, Hande, and Hand, of which the last is the foremost generally accepted in America today, and several of the others are also occasionally used.

"Families of this name were to be found at early dates in the English counties of York, Kent, Chester, Salop, and London, as well as in various parts of Ireland at slightly later dates, and were, for the most part, of the landed gentry and yeomanry of Great Britain.

"Among the earliest records of the name in England were those of one Hanse and Matilda Han-wyfe of Yorkshire in the early fourteenth century, Thomas and Laurence Hande or Hand of Yorkshire about 1379, John Hance of London at a later date, and Bartholomew and John Hands or Hand of London in the sixteenth century.

"One family of the name is said to have been resident in Shropshire in the sixteenth century and William Hand, a younger son of that line, is said to have gone into Cheshire about the beginning of the seventeenth

century. By his wife, a Miss Hill, he was the father of Thomas and William, of whom the first married Jane Davenport and was the father by her of, probably among others, a son named Thomas, who married Katherine Baskervyle and had issue by her of several daughters and a son, named Thomas, who was Mayor of Chester in 1701.

"It is not definitely known from which of the many illustrious lines of the family in England the first emigrants of the name to America were descended, but it is generally believed that all of the Hands were of common ancestry at a remote period.

"The first of the family in America is believed to have been one John Hand, who is said to have emigrated from Kent County, England, to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635 and later was among the first settlers of South-Hampton and East-Hampton, L. I. Some authorities claim that he was accompanied to America by his father, and that the father returned to England and was murdered on the voyage back to America at a subsequent date. By his wife, Alice Stanbrough, John is believed to have been the father of John, Stephen, Joseph, Shamgar, Benjamin, Thomas, James, and Mary.

"John, probably the eldest son of the emigrant, John, is believed to have removed to other parts and his descendants, if any, are not known.

"Stephen, possibly the second son of the emigrant, John, resided at East-Hampton and was the father there by his wife, Rebecca, of Stephen, Joseph, Samuel, and five daughters.

"Joseph, son of the emigrant, John, made his home at Guilford, Conn., and was married in 1664 to Jane Wright, by whom he was the father of Joseph, Stephen, Jane (died young), Sarah, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Silence, Ann, and another Jane.

"Shamgar, son of the emigrant, John, settled in Cape May County, N. J., and was the father by his wife, a Miss Pierson, of at least two sons, Shamgar and Josiah, and possibly of others as well.

"Benjamin, son of the emigrant, John, married Elizabeth Whittier and also settled in Cape May County. His children were Elizabeth, Sarah, Abraham, Benjamin, Richard, Mary, Rachel, and Peter.

"Thomas, son of the emigrant, John, also settled in Cape May County and is believed to have been the father of five sons, Isaac, Daniel, Jeremiah, Joseph, and Thomas, and possibly had other children also.

"James, probably the youngest son of the emigrant, John, was first married to a Miss Bishop, by whom he had issue of James, Nathaniel, Mary, Elias, and Esther. In 1704 he married a second wife, Elizabeth Dibble, but probably had no further issue.

"One Mark Hands is said to have settled at Boston, Mass., in 1645, but

his ancestry is not known. By his wife, Abra (?), he is said to have had issue of Mary, and by a second wife, named Mary, he possibly had further issue of John and Mehitable.

"As early as 1646 one Robert Hand was living in York County, Va., and at a slightly later date another of the same name is believed to have joined him. It is also probable that the Samuel Hand who was living in Lancaster County, Va., in 1651 was related to these two Roberts. Unfortunately, however, no definite records have been found of the immediate families or descendants of these Virginia immigrants.

"About the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century one Hezekiah Hand, whose connection, if any, with the rest of the family in America is not certain, made his home at Westfield, in the Passaic Valley. He is said to have been the father of John, David, Hezekiah, Robert, Nehemiah, Jacob, William, Henry, Jotham, Jonathan, and ten daughters.

"Shortly after the Revolutionary War one Christopher Hand is said to have settled in Monroe County, W. Va., and by his wife, Margaret, he was probably the father of Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, Sarah, and George.

"The descendants of these and possibly of other branches of the family in America have spread to practically every State of the Union and have aided as much in the growth of the country as their ancestors aided in the founding of the nation. They have been noted for their energy, industry, integrity, piety, perseverance, resourcefulness, initiative, ambition, courage, and leadership.

"Among those of the Hands who fought as officers in the War of the Revolution were Lieutenant Abraham of Connecticut, Captain Daniel of Connecticut, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry of New Jersey, Colonel Elijah of New Jersey, Major John of New Jersey, and Major-General Edward of Pennsylvania.

"Thomas, John, Joseph, Stephen, Samuel, Edward, Benjamin, Richard, Abraham, James, Robert, and William are some of the Christian names most highly favored by the family for its male members."

One of the most ancient and frequently recurrent of the numerous coats-of-arms of the Hand family of England is that described as follows:

Arms.—"Argent, a chevron between three dexter hands gules."

Crest.—"A stag trippant, proper."

(Arms taken from Burke's "General Armory," 1884.)

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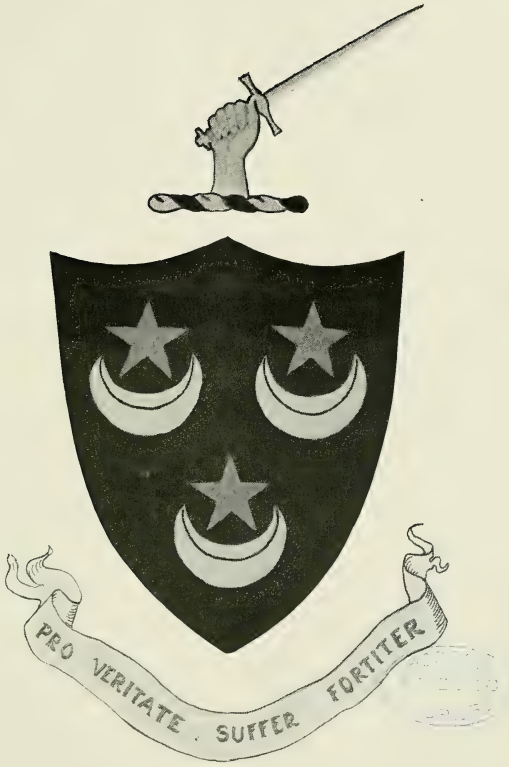

SHARPLESS

ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF SHARPLESS FAMILY

Sharples of Sharples and Freckleton

JOHN SHARPLES, the immigrant to Pennsylvania, was the fifth child and probably only surviving son of Jeffry Sharples of Wybunbury, Cheshire, England, and his wife, Margaret (Ashley) Sharples.

Jeffry Sharples married April 27, 1611, Margaret Ashley of Wich Malbank (the modern Nantwich) of County of Chester, England. Jeffry Sharples died December 15, 1661. Margaret, the wife of Jeffry Sharples, was buried at Wybunbury, Jan. 21, 1643-4. Jeffry Sharples and Margaret Sharples had children.

1. Richard, baptized at Wybunbury, Sept. 4, 1612.
2. Ellen, bapt. at Wybunbury, Mar. 4, 1614-15; married —— Jennings and had three children who were of New Castle, in Staffordshire in 1682.
3. Margery, bapt. at Wybunbury, July 12, 1618; married from Blakenhall 12 mo. 2, 1667 to Daniel Moor, of Hankelow. She died 10-24-1670.
4. A daughter, unnamed, buried at Wybunbury, Jan. 21, 1620-1.
5. John, the immigrant, bapt. at Wybunbury, Cheshire, England, Aug. 15, 1624; d. 4-11-1685, near Chester, Pa.; married 2-27-1662, Jane Moor, perhaps a sister of Daniel Moor of Hankelow, b. 1638; d. 9-1-1722 near Chester.
6. Mary, bapt. at Wybunbury, Aug. 19, 1627; d. 2-26-1703; m. 1st. Richard Clowes of Namptwich; he d. 3-20-1671; she m. 2nd. Samuel Ellis of Namptwich. Came to Pa.
7. Rebecca, bapt. at Wybunbury, Jan. 30-1630-1; d. 2-25-1703; m. 1671, Richard Caldwell. She came, as widow, with her brother, John, to Pa.

The will of John Sharples, the immigrant and the Wybunbury records together with Bible records in the Joseph Sharples family confirm this origin.

Jeffry Sharples of Wybunbury, was probably the son of Richard Sharples of Wybunbury. Richard was born circa, 1555; buried April 27, 1641. He married Cicely —— (1st. wife), who was buried December, 1614. Richard was brother to Jeffry of Flixton, whose will was dated March 2, 1602. This line runs back to Adam Sharples of Sharples. He was living in 1320.

The name Sharples is derived from a hamlet by that name in Lancas-

ter County, England, originally called Chapples, in the time of Edward I, (1272-1307) and meaning "scearp" or sharp or acute in Anglo-Saxon; thought to be a peculiarity of the land.

The township of Sharples lies two and a half miles from Bolton. The name appears in Lancaster and York counties.

The hamlet of Sharples had given the name to the family in 1297, when Adam Sharples appeared in the records. From him the Sharples of Sharples are descended and probably, also, the Sharples of Freckleton and other collateral lines, all of whom have used the coat-of-arms—A field of sable, three crescents argent, between the points of each a mullet or. The crest is a dexter hand, brandishing a sword proper.

The right of the two branches of the family to these arms was recognized by the Heralds in their visitation in 1664. Sir William Dugdale was the king of arms. He ranks among the first in his decisions. Flower in his visitation in 1567 gave the arms to the Freckleton branch.

Sharples Hall, the seat of the Sharples family, is situated near Bolton in Lancashire.

Two generations of the Sharples of Sharples took the names Sharples alias Ward or Ward alias Sharples, indiscriminately. It is not known why, although there was an intermarriage of Sharples and Wards. This peculiar fact and the wills, etc. determine the relationship of Richard Sharples to this branch. Hence, the line runs through Jeffry and Richard from John, the immigrant, to Adam Sharples (1320) of Sharples.

The family belonged to the gentry and was an old one as shown by the arms—the colors of which were those used in early heraldry. The younger members of the family were yeomen and some were tenants of those who held title to the lands of Sharples.

Reference: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," by Gilbert Cope.

No. 80

First Generation. Sharpless Family Intermarried with Moore Family.

JOHN SHARPLES, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was the son of Jeffry Sharples of Wybunbury, England, and his wife, Margaret (Ashley) Sharples. John Sharples was born 8-15-1624 at Wybunbury, Cheshire, England; he died 4-11-1685 at Chester, Pennsylvania. He married 2-27-1662, Jane Moor (No. 81) probably a sister of Daniel Moor of Hankelow, England. Jane Moor was born —— 1638; died 9-1-1722. He was baptized at Wybunbury August 15, 1624. He was an early convert to the teachings of George Fox. He is mentioned as

such in a book by R. Smith, printed in London in 1677.

He probably came to Pennsylvania in the ship "Lion" two months prior to the coming of William Penn. He purchased 1000 acres of land from Penn, April 4 and 5, 1682 on Ridley Creek, 2 miles N. W. of Chester. The date of his arrival was 6-14-1682 and he came from Hatherton, Cheshire, England. In the Penn deed he is mentioned as "yeoman." John Sharples left a will in England showing that he held a life tenure of Blakenhall from Sir Thomas Delves of Dodington, Chester County, England, Baronet. This will was proved in Chester, England, in 1685, the year of his death in Pennsylvania. It shows that he was a man of substance and may have planned to return to England.

The spelling of the name by the first to come to this country was Sharples, but later generations use two s's in the final syllable—Sharpless.

The location of the Sharpless home was in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in what is now Ridley Park.

John and Jane (Moor) Sharples had children, all born in England, who emigrated with their parents in 1682, as follows:

1. Phebe, b. 10-20-1663, at Mearemore; d. 4-2-1685, near Chester, Pa., unmarried.
2. John, b. 11-16-1666, at Blakenhall; d. 7-9-1747, near Chester, Pa.; m. 9-23-1692, Hannah Pennell.
3. Thomas, b. 11-2-1668, at Hatherton; d. 5-17-1682, at sea on the voyage over.
4. James, b. 1-5-1670-1 at Hatherton, Cheshire, England; d. ca. 1746; m. 1st. 1-3-1697-8 to Mary Edge, 2nd. 12-20-1699, to Mary Lewis.
5. Caleb, b. 2-22-1673, at Hatherton, Cheshire, Eng.; d. 7-17-1686, near Chester, Pa., from the bite of a snake.
6. Jane, b. 6-13-1676, at Hatherton, Eng.; d. 3-28-1685, near Chester, Pa.
7. Joseph (No. 40), b. 9-28-1678 at Hatherton, Cheshire, England; d. 1757 in Middletown, now in Delaware Co., Pa.; m. 3-31-1704, at Haverford Meeting to Lydia Lewis (No. 41), b. in Glamorganshire, Wales, 3-8-1683; d. 1763. (See 2nd. Generation) (No. 40).

It is believed that all Sharpless in the United States are descendants of John, James and Joseph.

Source: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family" by Gilbert Cope.

No. 40
Second Generation. Sharpless Family.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS

Was the son of John Sharples and his wife, Jane (Moor) Sharples, the immigrants from Cheshire, England to Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He was born 9-28-1678 at Hatherton, Cheshire, England, and died 1757 at Middletown, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He married 3-31-1704 at Haverford Friends' Meeting House, Lydia Lewis (No. 41), daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis. She was born 3-8-1683 at Glamorganshire, Wales and died 1763 in Pennsylvania.

He built the old Sharpless house at Ridley Park, near Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1700.

The Sharpless Bible, printed in London in 1697, belonged to Lydia Lewis in 1703. She married Joseph Sharpless in 1704 and the bible contains the records of John Sharples, the immigrant's children and those of Joseph and Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless' family. It has been the basis of much of the Sharpless Genealogy.

Joseph Sharpless was constable for Nether Providence in 1702-3. He was overseer for Chester Monthly Meeting in 1706. He was an overseer of Middletown Meeting in 1715 and Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless was made an overseer of that Meeting the same year.

Joseph and Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless had the following children:

1. Susanna, b. 12-18-1705, in Nether Providence; m. 2-19-1726, at Middletown Meeting, Joseph Chamberlin.
2. Joseph (No. 20), was born 7-8-1707 in Nether Providence; d. 1-4-1769 in Middletown; m. 4-19-1740 at Concord Meeting to Mary Pyle (No. 21), b. 1-31-1723; d. 1-23-1812.
3. Benjamin, b. 11-26-1708-9, in Nether Providence; d. 3-16-1785 in Middletown; m. 1st. 2-27-1737 at Concord Meeting, Edith Broome, 2nd. 3-21-1746 to Martha Mendenhall.
4. Samuel, b. 12-7-1710-11 in Nether Providence; d. 11-24-1790 in Middletown; m. 3-26-1736, at Concord Meeting to Jane Newlin.
5. Lydia, b. 8-7-1713 in Middletown; d. 1741; m. 8-21-1736, at Middletown, John Martin.
6. Nathan, b. 9-7-1715, in Middletown; d. 1755 in Goshen Twp., now West Chester Borough; m. 10-10-1741, Hannah Townsend at Birmingham Meeting.
7. Jane, b. 12-4-1718, in Middletown; d. 1775; m. 8-22-1740, at Concord Meeting to Jacob Pyle.

8. Abraham, b. 1-7-1720, in Middletown; d. 1784 in Nether Providence; m. 8-2-1751, Concord Meeting to Ann Young.
9. Jacob, b. 10-14-1722 in Middletown; d. 7-19-1775 in Concord; m. 9-23-1748 at Concord Meeting to Ann Blakey.
10. William, b. 3-1-1725 in Middletown; d. 5-4-1751 in Concord; m. 10-30-1747, at Concord to Abigail Sharp.

Sources: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope and Bible records from Sharpless Bible.

No. 20
Third Generation. Sharpless Family.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS

Was the son of Joseph Sharpless and his wife, Lydia (Lewis) Sharpless. He was born at Nether Providence, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 7-8-1707; he died 1-4-1769 in Middletown, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania. He married 4-19-1740 at Concord Friends' Meeting, Mary Pyle (No. 21), daughter of Daniel Pyle and Mary (Chamberlain) Pyle, born 1-31-1723; died 1-23-1812; buried at Middletown, Friends' Burying Ground. Mary (Pyle) Sharpless was chosen as an overseer of Middletown Meeting in 1778. She served with Agnes Minshall and Abigail Swaffer.

Joseph Sharpless and Mary (Pyle) Sharpless had eleven children, as follows:

1. Jacob, b. 4-21-1741; d. 1802; m. 5-2-1765 at Hockessin Meeting, Delaware, Sarah Haines.
2. Joseph (No. 10), b. 5-31-1743 in Middletown; d. 1795 or 1796; m. 5-18-1769 at Middletown Meeting to Mary Hibberd (No. 11) b. in Willistown 9-18-1750; d. Middletown 10-3-1798.
3. Daniel, b. 5-30-1745; d. 12-25-1822; m. 1771, Elizabeth Dicks.
4. Hannah, b. 12-20-1747; d. 10-2-1823; m. 5-9-1776, Abraham Pennell.
5. Caleb, b. 3-12-1750 in Middletown; d. 7-4-1821 in Christiana Hundred, New Castle, Delaware; m. 10-20-1773 at Hockessin Meeting, Ruhene Jordan.
6. William, b. 10-4-1752 in Middletown; d. 9-2-1805; m. 6-4-1778 at Middletown Meeting, Mary Martin.
7. Mary, b. 9-2-1756 in Middletown; d. after 1838; m. 7-5-1781, Morris Truman.
8. Amos, b. 4-7-1759 in Middletown; d. 9-4-1807; m. 10-17-

1793, at Middletown Meeting, Lydia Hill.

9. Nathan, b. 9-28-1761; d. 4-19-1829; m. 4-7-1785 at Middletown, Rachel Pennell.
10. Benjamin, b. 8-7-1764 at Middletown; d. 5-28-1857 at Catawissa, Pa.; m. 10-29-1801, at High St. Meeting, Philadelphia, Hannah Bonsall.
11. Jonathan, b. 10-17-1767 in Middletown; d. 1-20-1860 in Fayette Co., Pa.; m. 4-18-1792, Edith Nichols at Hockessin Meeting, Delaware.

Source: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope.

No. 10
Fourth Generation. Sharpless Family.

JOSEPH SHARPLESS

Was the son of Joseph Sharpless and his wife, Mary (Pyle) Sharpless. He was born in Middletown, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 5-31-1743; died 1795 or 1796 in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where they had moved, a short time before his death. He married, at Middletown Meeting, 5-18-1769, Mary Hibberd (No. 11), daughter of John Hibberd and Mary (Mendenhall) Hibberd of Concord, born 9-18-1750 at Willistown, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; died 10-3-1798 at Middletown, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. She is buried at Middletown Friends' Burying Ground.

Mary (Hibberd) Sharpless was recommended as a minister by Hockessin Meeting in 1788. In the fall of 1798, she went to Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia where yellow fever was prevailing. She returned home and died a few days later from that disease. Joshua Sharpless said of her: "She was a sweet minister."

Joseph and Mary (Hibberd) Sharpless had twelve children—

1. Mary, b. 2-23-1771; d. 6-12-1812, unmarried, perhaps in Wilmington.
2. Martha (No. 5), b. 10-19-1772; d. 10-8-1870; m. 11-17-1791, at Westgrove Meeting, David Moore (No. 4) of Londongrove Township, Chester Co., Pa., who was son of David and Martha (Williams) Moore.
3. Enos, b. 9-7-1774; d. 4-3-1854; m. about 1805, Elizabeth Kinman.
4. Sarah, b. 3-21-1777; d. 6 — 1806, buried at Middletown; m. 6-7-1804 at Middletown Meeting, John Bromall.

5. Edith, b. 2-8-1779; buried at Middletown 8-1-1807, unmarried.
6. Hannah, b. 6-13-1781; d. 8-15-1850; m. 1st., 6-16-1800, John Neal; 2nd., 4-11-1811, Jacob Moore, brother of her sister's husband, David Moore.
7. Lydia, b. 4-5-1783; d. 9-6-1809; m. 12-4-1800, Middletown Meeting, William Webster.
8. Phebe, b. 4-15-1785; d. 7-16-1870; m. 1-2-1812, at Middletown, John Yarnall.
9. Esther, b. 3-10-1787; d. unmarried about 1838-9.
10. Sidney, b. 3-2-1789; d. 12-17-1820; m. about 1813, John Pickering.
11. Rebecca, b. ——; buried at Middletown, 4-23-1810, unmarried.
12. Joseph, b. ——; d. 12-22-1831, aged 38; buried at Middletown; unmarried.

Source: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope.

LEWISES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE, WALES

"THE Lewis families of Wales are lineal descendants of the prehistoric kings of Wales, as shown by their pedigrees found in old manuscripts and upon the ancient tombs in old Welsh churches.

"Upon a chart of the Royal House of Britain, may be found the ancestors of the Lewises from Wales. Ori-Gwyn was great grandfather of 'Bran the Blessed' father of Caradoc, or Caractacus I, King of Silures (South Wales), A. D. 51. (Cassell's History of England.) Caradoc's wife was a kinswoman, a daughter of Gwyn ap Colwyn, son of the Prince of North Wales, sister of Tango, ancestress of Einon, who came to Glamorgan to assist in repulsing the Tudors; who married a descendant of the Prince of Glamorgan and Rodri Maur (Roderick), Prince of Wales and they became the ancestors of one-third of the old Welsh families.

"Richard Gwynn, son of Einon, was ancestor of the Lewis family, through his son, Lewis, 17th. in descent from the Princes of Britain. From him was issued the Lewis families of Van, Brecon, Clifach, Vargol, Penmark, Listolybout, Glyntaft, Lenescher, Newhouse, Green Meadow and ALL the Lewises of Glamorgan." (Morgan and Glamorgan; Burke's Patricians, Vol. IV, p. 481, and Genealogy of Lewis, p. 38 of Harrison's History of Yorkshire.)

"Bran the Blessed" (Baran) was the son of King Lyr (or Lear) immortalized by Shakespeare. He married a daughter of Cunobelinus or Kymbelinus (Cymbeline of Shakespeare), whose wife was Cartismanch, Queen of the Brigantes B. C. Lear was a son of Baran, son of Ori-Gwyn (Chart of Royal House of Britain), ancestor, as stated, of Lewises, through Lewis Gwynn.

Welsh genealogists trace the Welsh Lewises to Gwathford, a representative of Leon of the lineage of the Princes of Britain, who at the close of his life in the 5th. century retired to the School of Language at Landwit in Glamorgan and became the first Bishop of Caerlow of Gloucester and afterward of Llanden, whence he was driven by the Saxons.

Richard Gwynn was 16th. in descent from Gwathford and Richard Gwynn's son, Lewis, was the ancestor of All the Welsh Lewises. (Genealogy of Morgan and Glamorgan.)

There is a similarity in the arms borne by the Lewises of Van, Lanishen Court, Monmouth County, Lanische Horse, Glamorgan County (the two latter, originally, from the Lewises of Van) and Green Meadow, Glamorgan County.

The Lewises of Van were, doubtless, of the greatest antiquity. Lewis

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LEWIS OF GLAMORGAN

of Van derived from Ivor ap Meurig, known as Ivor Bach in Welsh history and living in the time of Henry II. The eventual heiress, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of the Van, married Othr, Earl of Plymouth.

Lewis of Van, Glamorganshire, Wales, had:

Arms: Sable, a lion rampant argent.

Crest: A lion sejant argent.

Motto: Patriae Fidus.

(Lewis from "Americans of Gentle Birth and Their Ancestors", Vol. 2; Burke's Armory.)

A memorandum, dated Nov. 20, 1899, signed by Thomas Allen Glenn, in possession of Mrs. Charles Shumaker Jack of Media, Pennsylvania, gives the ancestry of William Lewis and Ralph Lewis (brothers and the immigrants to Pennsylvania) to Richard Gwyn as follows: "William Lewis, immigrant, was son of Ralph Lewis of Llanishen, a landholder in Eglwysilan in 1683, who married Ann Prichard; that Ralph Lewis was the son of David Lewis, landholder in Eglwysilan, who died in 1630; that David Lewis was son of Edward Lewis of Llanishen, who was the son of Edward Lewis, a large landholder in Eglwysilan and Sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1548. This Edward Lewis married Ann, daughter of W. Morgan of Pencoed, and was the son of Lewis ap Richard Gwyn."

The heraldic seal was affixed to the will of William Lewis, son of William Lewis, the immigrant. The will was probated in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1707.

This seal was the arms of the Glamorganshire Lewises to whom William and Ralph Lewis belonged.

Lewis of Glamorganshire had:

Arms: Sable, a chevron between three spear heads argent, embrued gules.

Crest: None.

Sources: "Americans of Gentle Birth", Vol. 2; Burke's Armory; "Armorial Families of America," by Ernest Spofford.

ROYAL ANCESTRY OF RALPH LEWIS THROUGH HIS MOTHER ANN PRICHARD

Thomas Prichard, Ann and Jane Prichard were children of Richard Evan of Collena, Wales, and his wife, Catherine. A letter from William Lewis in Wales to Ralph Lewis in Pennsylvania speaks of Thomas Prich-

ard as uncle. He did not emigrate to America, but his two daughters, cousins of John Bevan, had holdings at Merion in the Welsh Tract. John Bevan, an important and large landed proprietor at Merion transferred acreages to his two Prichard cousins and to his cousin, Ralph Lewis. Jane Prichard, daughter of Richard Evan of Collena and his wife, Catherine, married Evan ap John of Treferig, who were the parents of John Bevan, the emigrant to Pennsylvania.

Through Catherine, who was daughter of Thomas Basset of Miscin who married Richard ap Evan of Collena and who was grandmother of Ralph Lewis, the royal ancestry is traced to Edward III, King of England. From Edward the Third to William the Conqueror and Charlemagne, the ancestry goes back to English, French and Scottish kings as shown in the "Royal Ancestry of Thomas Dungan." (See page 120.)

Edward III, King of England (1312-1377), m. 1328, Phillippa, (d. 1369), daughter of William, Count of Holland by Jeanne, daughter of Charles of France.

Their son: John of Gaunt (1340-1399), m. 1396, Katherine Swynford (d. 1403), daughter of Sir Payn Ruet and widow of Sir Hugh Swynford, Knt.

Their son: John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, (d. 1410), married prior to April 23, 1399, Margaret Holland (d. 1440), daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kent.

Their son: Edmund Beaufort, fell at St. Albans in 1455; married 1435, Lady Alianore Beauchamp, daughter and co-heir of Richard, Earl of Warwick.

Their son: Henry Beaufort, beheaded in 1463.

His son: Charles Somerset, created Earl of Worcester 1514; died 1526.

His son: Henry Somerset, 2nd. Earl of Worcester.

His daughter: Eleanor Somerset, married Sir Roger Vaughan of Porthaml.

Their son: Watkin Vaughan of Talgarth, married Joan, daughter of Evan ap Gwilym.

Their son: Sir William Vaughan of Porthaml, died 1564; married Catherine, daughter of Jenkin Howard of Tredomen.

Their daughter: Catherine Vaughan, married David Evan of Neath, High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, in 1563.

Their daughter: Mary Evan, married Thomas Basset of Miscin.

Their daughter: Catherine Basset, married Richard Evan of Collena.

Their daughter: Ann Prichard (name Richard and Prichard used indiscriminately), married Ralph Lewis of Llanishen, a landholder in Eglwysilan in 1683.

Their son: Ralph Lewis, married Mary——, and was the emigrant to America of 1684. He died in Pennsylvania in 1712.

Sources: "Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania" by Thomas Allen Glenn; "Armorial Families of America" by Ernest Spofford.

MAGNA CHARTA BARONS, ANCESTORS OF RALPH LEWIS

Through his mother, Ann Prichard, and her ancestors, Sir Edmund Beaufort and his wife, Alianore (or Eleanor) Beauchamp, Ralph Lewis traced to eight Magna Charta Surety Barons. They were Hugh Bigod, Roger Bigod, Henry de Bohun, Gilbert de Clare, Richard de Clare, John de Lacie, Saire de Quincy, and Robert de Vere.

The following is the ancestry:

1. ROGER BIGOD, Earl of Norfolk, Magna Charta Surety Baron, had
2. HUGH BIGOD, Earl of Norfolk, Magna Charta Surety Baron, had
3. Sir Ralph Bigod, Kn't., third son, had
4. Isabel Bigod, m. first, Gilbert de Lacy, had
5. Margaret de Lacy, m. John Baron Verdon of Newbald Tenure, had
6. Theobald de Verdon, first Baron Verdon by writ, had
7. Theobald Verdon, second Baron Verdon of Newbald, Somersetshire, m. Elizabeth, dau. of GILBERT de CLARE, Hertford and Gloucester, a Magna Charta Surety Baron and son of RICHARD de CLARE, Sixth Earl of Clare and fourth Earl of Hertford, also a Magna Charta Surety Baron, by his wife, Maud, dau. of JOHN de LACIE, Earl of Lincoln, a Magna Charta Surety Baron, by his wife, Margaret, dau. of ROBERT de QUINCY, eldest son of SAIRE de QUINCY, Earl of Winchester, a Surety for the Magna Charta, who had
8. Isabel Verdon, m. Henry, second Baron Ferrers of Groby, had
9. William Ferrers of Groby, Lincolnshire, third Baron, who had
10. Margaret de Ferrers, m. Sir Thomas, fourth Earl of Warwick K. G., son of Sir Thomas, third Earl of Warwick K. G., son of Guy de Beauchamp, second Earl of Warwick by his wife, Alice, dau. of Ralph Toni, son and heir of Ralph, Seventh Baron Toni of Flamsted, Herts, by his wife, Alice de Bohun, dau. of Humphrey, second Earl of Hertford and Essex, son of HENRY de BO-

HUN, Earl of Hertford and Essex, a Surety for The Magna Charta, and had

11. Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and Albemarle K. G., and had
12. Alianore Beauchamp m. 2ndly., Sir Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, son of Sir John de Beaufort and Margaret Holland, dau. of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, d. 1397, who m. Alice Fitz Alan, dau. of Richard Fitz Alan K. G., Earl of Arundel and Surrey, d. 1375, who was son of Edmund Fitz Alan K. B., Earl of Arundel and his wife, Alice de Warren, dau. of William de Warren, d. 1286, and his wife, Joan de Vere, dau. of Robert de Vere, fifth Earl of Oxford, d. 1296, son of Hugh de Vere, fourth Earl of Oxford, d. 1263, who was son of ROBERT DE VERE, a Magna Charta Surety Baron.

Sir Edmund Beaufort was descended from the above eight Magna Charta Barons. His wife, Alianore Beauchamp, traced to four of the same Barons, namely—Saire de Quincy, John de Lacie, Richard de Clare and Gilbert de Clare. Their son, Henry Beaufort and his descendants, had eight Magna Charta ancestors with twelve ancestral lines leading to them.

ALIANORE BEAUCHAMP'S MAGNA CHARTA BARON ANCESTRY

1. SAIRE DE QUINCY, Surety Baron, had
2. Robert de Quincy, his eldest son. He had
3. Margaret de Quincy, who married JOHN DE LACIE, a Magna Charta Surety Baron. They had
4. Maud de Lacie, who married RICHARD DE CLARE, Earl of Hertford and a Magna Charta Surety Baron. They had
5. GILBERT DE CLARE, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, d. 1295, a Magna Charta Surety Baron. He had
6. Alianore de Clare, married Hugh le Despencer Jr., d. 1326. They had
7. Elizabeth le Despencer, m. Mawrice de Berkeley, d. 1368. They had
8. Thomas de Berkeley, Viscount of Lisle, d. 1416. Who had
9. Elizabeth Berkeley, m. Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. They had
10. Alianore Beauchamp, m. Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset.

Sources: "Bevan Pedigree in Magna Charta Barons" by Browning and "Armorial Families of America" by Ernest Spofford.

No. 82
First Generation. Lewis Family Intermarried with Sharpless Family.

RALPH LEWIS, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was the son of Ralph Lewis of Llanishen and his wife, Ann Prichard. He was born in the parish of Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, in South Wales; he died 9 mo. — 1712 in Pennsylvania; he married Mary —— (No. 83), who died 7-2-1704 in Pennsylvania.

He emigrated about 1684. Ralph Lewis of Treverig, Glamorganshire, had a certificate dated 10-7-1683 (after one for John Bevan). (Records of Radnor Monthly Meeting.) A letter from his brother, then in Wales, to Ralph in Pennsylvania, was dated July 19, 1684. Records show that he was a settler in the township of Darby in 1691.

He and his family were fellow voyagers with John and Barbara Bevan to Pennsylvania and he purchased land under the Bevan patent. He was related to the Bevans through the Prichards. Thomas Prichard was his uncle, a son of Richard ap Evan of Collena, a gentleman descended from the Dukes of Beaufort. Three of the Lewis brothers, eventually, came to Pennsylvania—Ralph, David and William—and the latter were the founders of the Lewis family of Newtown, Pennsylvania.

Ralph and Mary Lewis of Haverford Township had the following children, several of whom were born in Wales.

1. Mary, b. 5-10-1674; m. James Sharpless.
2. Martha, b. ——; m. 4-9-1696, David Hughes of Merion.
3. David, b. 3-6-1689; d. 2 mo. — 1694, unmarried.
4. Evan, b. ——; m. 3 mo. — 1707, Anne David.
5. Lydia (No. 41), b. 3-8-1683; d. 1763; m. 3-31-1704, Joseph Sharpless of Chester (See No. 40).
6. Abraham, b. ——; m. 6-28-1707, Mary Morgan.
7. Samuel, b. ——; m. 4-17-1712, Phebe Taylor, dau. Josiah Taylor.
8. Thomas, b. 1-11-1687; m. 8-9-1711, Jane Meredith.
9. Sarah, b. 3-18-1691; m. 3-26-1720, William Walter of Merion.

Sources: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope and "Morris Family of Philadelphia" by Robert C. Moon; "Armorial Families of America" by Ernest Spofford.

PYLES OF WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND

PYLE is a surname found in the southern counties of England. Guppy says the name Pyle and also Pile is found in Devonshire, in Exeter and its neighborhood. George Pyle was Sheriff of Exeter in 1620. Pile was common at Exmouth in the 17th century. In recent years there were 15 Pyles to 10,000 population in Devonshire and 8 per 10,000 in Surrey.

Robert Pyle, the emigrant to America, came from Wiltshire, the second county north and east of Devonshire.

The will of his grandfather, John Pyle of Bishops Cannings of County of Wilts, is of record. It was dated December 22, 1651. He wished to be buried in churchyard of "Bishopps Cannings." His bequests were as follows:

Son John, tenne pounds.

Son Robert, thirtie pounds.

Sonne Nicholas, thirtie pounds.

Wife Marie, if she marries, then to two younger sons, Robert and Nicholas, each twentie pounds.

Executrix, wife Mary.

Overseers, Thomas Wythers, the elder and Thomas Withers, the younger.

Probated February 19, 1651(?).

Witness—Thomas Withers, Senior and Thomas Withers, Junior.

On the seventeenth day of October, 1666, Mary Pyle, of Bishops Cannings in the County of Wilts, widow made her will. She made the following bequests:

Sonn John Pyle, fyve pound.

Son Robert Pyle tenn pounds which he doe owe me. If satisfied with the legacy his father gave him at his decease, five shillings more, otherwise one schilling.

John Pyle, sonne of Nicholas Pyle, tenn pounds and three pounds of the interest of the tenn pounds to

Robert Pyle, son of Nicholas Pyle.

Mary Pyle, daughter of Nicholas, five pounds. Chest, brass pot and ring.

John Pyle, son of Nicholas, chest and brass pot and bedstead.

Edith Pyle, daughter of Nicholas Pyle, three pounds.

Nicholas Pyle to have remainder of estate and to be executor.

Overseers—John Pyle, my son, Will Weston of Bishops Cannings and Thomas Withers of ye same.

Witnesses William Weston, Thomas Weston.

Proved at Sarum (Savernake) July 19, 1667.

Inventory of estate of Mary Pulls filed July 19, 1667. Inventory made by Michael Nash, Thomas Musprat and William Nash.

The will of Nicholas Pile, the father of Ralph Pyle, the immigrant, of Cannings in the County of Wilts, taylor, is also of record. Date of will February 9, 1690. Proved at Sarum, September 21, 1691. The following bequests were made:

Son John Pile, three pound.

Daughter, Mary Box, five pounds.

Son Robert Pyle, one shilling.

Son, William Pile, all my chattels, lease except what I shall bequeath to my wife and allowing his sister Susannah House room for one year.

Wife, Abigail Pile, 40 shillings and 10 pounds on a bond and as it is lost 40 shillings more; goods and part of house while she is widow.

Daughter Edith Painter furniture.

Daughter Susannah Pile and

Son Ralph Pile and

Son Samuel Pile remainder of estate.

Executors—Sons Ralph and Samuel Pile and daughter Susannah Pile.

Overseers—William Withers, yeoman of Bishops Cannings, Arthur Cooke of Cannings, taylor.

Son William Pile to keep house in reparation and pay the Lord's rent during ye time my wife has part of it.

The inventory was made by Stephen Widdows, August 28, 1691.

From the Register of Bishops Cannings, Wiltshire, additional history and dates relating to the two generations of the children of John Pyle and those of his son, Nicholas Pyle, are obtained. Births, burials and marriages are here found, as follows:

1625 Nicholas the son of Jo Pile bapt. March 13.

1628 Thomas the sonne of John Pyle bapt. Eodie die (that is Nov. 9th.).

1632 Edward the sonne of John and Marie Pyle bapt. May 6.

1639 Marie the daughter of John and Marie Pyle bapt. ye 7 July.

1641 Mary the daughter of July Pyle buried January 28th.

1647 Edward the sonne of John Pyle buried Nov. 27th.

1652 Marie the daughter of John Pyle buried Jan. 21st.

John Pyle burried April 19th. in ye yeare 1652.

MARRIAGES

1656 Publie (i. e. Publication of Banns) in church, of Nicholas Pyle of Bishops Cannings, tailor, & Edith Musprat daughter of Thomas Musprat of Ursfont (i. e. Vrchfont). The same persons married before Edward Price, J. P. 22 Sept.

1682 Anthony Beard (?) & Mary Pyle married Dec. 25.

1699 Ralph Pile and Eleanor Rawlings servt. mar. Dec. 31.

BAPTISMS

1658 Mary ye daughter of Nicholas and Edith Pile born January ye 31, 1658.

1660 Robert ye son of Nicholas Pille bap. December 29.

1665 —— ? the —— cholas and Edith Pile bapt. May 28th.

1666 Nicholas the son of Nicholas and Edith Pile bapt. August the 12th.

1668 Samuel ye sonne of Nicholas and Edith Pyle bapt. December ye 19th.

1670 Ralphe the sonne of Nicholas and Edith Pile bapt. eodm die Jan. 31, 1671.

1699 William the son of Ralph Pille, weaver, bapt. Mar. 9.

The Mildenhall Parish Register is also said to give burials as follows:

1632, Jan. 21, Marie the daughter of John Pyle.

1641, Mary daughter of John Pyle.

1647, Nov. 27, Edward Pyle son of John Pyle.

1652, April 17, John Pyle.

1691, August 26, Nicholas Pile was buried in woolen only.

From the foregoing records, we know that John Pyle and his wife Marie were the parents of Nicholas Pyle and that Nicholas Pyle and Edith (Musprat) Pyle were the parents of several children among whom were: Robert, Nicholas and Ralph, emigrants to America. Robert and Nicholas were Friends. Ralph remained with the Church of England. Robert was the eldest of the three, Nicholas next and Ralph was the youngest.

Nicholas was born 1666; m. 1688 Abigail Bushell and settled at Concordville. He was a Member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from Chester County in 1704, 1710, 1711 and 1714.

Ralph Pyle was born 1670; he d. 1741; m. 1st. Eleanor Dec. 31, 1699. An Elinor Pyle is buried at St. John's Church in Concord Township in 1726 aged 63, who was probably his first wife. He m. 2nd. Mary ——. He had a son, William, and grandsons,

Joseph and Ralph Pile. Ralph, the immigrant, was a member of the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly in 1720. He was a Chief Burgess in 1741.

Robert Pyle (No. 84) was born 1660 in Bishops Cannings, Wiltshire, England; Robert Pyle of Bishops Cannings in the County of Wilts, malster and Ann Stovey (No. 85) daughter of William Stovey of Hilperton in the same county were married on the sixteenth of ninth month (November) 1681 at a meeting of Friends. They had declared intentions of marriage at Charlcott Meeting at Devizes, 9-2-1681 at which time William Stovey and wife gave consent. A certificate of clearness to marriage was given by Chippenham Meeting of which Ann Stovey was a member. At Concord Meeting, now Delaware County, Pa., is recorded the marriage of Robert Pyle of Horton in ye Parris of Bishops Cannings in County of Wilts, Maulster and Ann Stovy, daughter of William Stovy in ye county aforesaid, yeoman. Dated Nov. 16, 1681. The witnesses included Robert Pyle, William Stovy, Ann Pyle and Sarah Stovy. Minutes of Charlcott Meeting contain the consent of Nico. Pyle to the marriage of his son to Ann Stovey. Robert married 2nd. Susannah Turner, a widow, in 1725, in Pennsylvania. He died in 1730.

Sources: Gilbert Cope Collection in Pennsylvania Genealogical Society containing will abstracts and Church and Meeting records made by Ethel Lega-Weeks of London. Notes submitted by Mrs. C. E. Shirk.

No. 84

First Generation. *Pyle Family Intermarried with Chamberlain and Sharpless Families.*

ROBERT PYLE, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was the son of Nicholas Pile, tailor, of Bishops Cannings in the County of Wilts, England, and his wife, Edith (Musprat) Pile, daughter of Thomas Musprat of Ursfont (Vrchfont). Robert Pyle was baptized, as shown by the register of Bishops Cannings, Wiltshire, December 29, 1660. He came from Horton in the parish of Bishops Cannings, County of Wilts, England to Pennsylvania about 1683. On May 1 and 2, 1683, he bought 150 acres of land of William Smith of Bromham House in Wiltshire, part of a tract of 1250 acres purchased by William Smith from William Penn in 1682. The land was located in Bethel Township, Chester County, now Delaware County, Pennsylvania. There he settled. Let-

ters from William Coole of Wiltshire to his sister in Pennsylvania in December of 1683 mention letters sent by "Rob. Pile." He died in Bethel Township in 1730. On November 16, 1681, Robert Pyle of Horton in the Parish of Bishops Cannings, Wilts, malster, married Ann Stovey (No. 85) of Hilperton of the same county. She was a daughter of William Stovey, who died at Hilperton 11-7-1705, over 80 years of age. He was much persecuted on account of his religion. Ann (Stovey) Pyle died in 1724. Robert married a second time in 1725, Susannah Turner, a widow, daughter of George and Dorothy Deeble.

Robert Pyle's brothers, Nicholas and Ralph, were also early settlers in Pennsylvania.

The Monthly Quaker Meetings were frequently held at the home of Robert Pyle and he acted as clerk of the Meeting. He was active in Quaker affairs and no one more so. Francis Harrison was censured 4 mo. 9, 1690 for saying that "Robert Pyle does sway the Meeting."

Robert Pyle was a juror at Chester Court on the 14th. of 10th. month, 1683.

He was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from Chester County in 1688, 1689, 1690, 1692, 1695, 1699, 1700, 1701 and 1705. He was a Justice of the Peace in Chester County in 1684, 1685 and 1692. He was recommissioned Justice of the Peace in 1722 and 1725.

Both of his brothers, Ralph and Nicholas, were members of the Pennsylvania Assembly and Ralph was a Chief Burgess.

Robert and Ann (Stovey) Pyle had the following children:

1. Sarah, b. 11-27-1682; m. 12-16-1706, John Vernon.
2. Robert, b. 7-17-1684; d. 1717; m. 1709, Elizabeth Swaffer.
3. William, b. 11-26-1685; d. 1734; m. 1707, Olive Bennett.
4. John, b. 6-8-1687; d. 1752; m. 1710, Lydia Thomas; 2nd. in 1716, Susanna Chamberlain, daughter of Robert and Mary Chamberlain, Concord.
5. Mary, b. 11-13-1688; m. 1713, Thomas Moore.
6. Jacob, b. 1-5-1691; d. 1717; m. 1713, Alice Bowater.
7. Joseph, b. 11-5-1692; d. 1754; m. 1717, Sarah Dicks, 2nd. in 1732, Sarah (Pennell) Gibbons.
8. Daniel (No. 42), b. 5-29-1694; d. 1736; m. 1st. in 1717, Mary Chamberlain (No. 43) and 2nd. in 1727, Mary Pennell.

The will of Robert Pyle of Bethel, yeoman, dated 1-2-1729, was proved August 29, 1730. He mentions wife, Susannah, sons, John, William, Joseph, Daniel and daughters, Sarah, Mary Moore and grandchildren, Aaron Vernon, Rachel Green, Samuel Pyle, three daughters of

Robert and Susannah and Mary, daughters of Daniel, and his wife's children—George, James and Dorothy Turner. Apparently no children from his second marriage.

Sources: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope; "Lloyd Manuscript" by Howard William Lloyd and Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. IX, Series Second.

No. 42
Second Generation.

DANIEL PYLE,

Son of Robert and Ann (Stovey) Pyle, was born in Bethel Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 5-29-1694; died 1736. He married first, at Concord Meeting, 3-14-1717, Mary Chamberlain (No. 43), daughter of Robert and Mary Chamberlain, born 10-21-1698; died 9-10-1726. He married second, at Concord Meeting, 11-9-1727, Mary Pennell of Aston, daughter of John and Mary (Morgan) Pennell.

He had four children, three by the first marriage and one by the second marriage.

Daniel and Mary (Chamberlain) Pyle had the following children:

1. Susanna, b. 12-3-1718; d. 5-15-1776; m. John Griest.
2. Hannah, b. 12-21-1720; d. 2-23-1727.
3. Mary (No. 21), b. 1-31-1723; d. 1-23-1812; m. 4-19-1740 Joseph Sharpless (No. 20).

Daniel and Mary (Pennell) Pyle had one child:

4. Robert, b. 6-18-1730; d. ——; m. Rebecca Hampton.

The home of Daniel Pyle was in Bethel Township, Chester County, now Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Source: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope.

CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY

No. 86

First Generation. Chamberlain Family Intermarried with Pyle Family.

ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, THE IMMIGRANT,

Came from Wiltshire, England, probably with his mother, Elizabeth, who had married a second time Francis Hickman and came to Pennsylvania prior to 1685. She was the mother of at least four Chamberlain children, namely, Elizabeth (married in England to Richard Ridgeway, the ancestor of the Ridgeway family of Pennsylvania and New Jersey); Sarah, married to Richard Arnold, 2-19-1681, near Burlington, New Jersey; Jean, married to Charles Jones; and Robert Chamberlain.

Elizabeth, the mother of Robert Chamberlain, was the mother of three Hickman children, namely, Benjamin (ancestor of the Hickmans of Chester County, Pennsylvania); Mary, who married Joseph Edwards, and Hannah, who married Robert Way.

Robert Chamberlain married Mary —— (No. 87) prior to 1691 and settled in Concord Township where he purchased 100 acres of land 9-27-1686. He also owned land in Aston Township. He died about 1732.

Robert and Mary Chamberlain had the following children:

1. Susanna, b. 7-13-1691; m. John Pyle.
2. John, b. 10-1-1692; d. 1731; m. Lettice Key.
3. Robert, b. 8-17-1694; d. 1731/2; m. Sarah Woodward and Cicely ——.
4. Mary (No. 43), b. 10-21-1698; d. 9-10-1726; m. Daniel Pyle (No. 42), 3-14-1717.
5. Jacob, b. 2-30-1702; (perhaps should be Joseph).
6. Joseph, b. ——; d. 5-30-1772; m. Susanna Sharpless.

Source: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope.

HIBBERD FAMILY

No. 44

First Generation. Hibberd Family Intermarried with Sharpless, Bonsall and Mendenhall Families.

JOSIAH HIBBERD, IMMIGRANT,

Came from England, place unknown, and settled in Darby Township, Chester County, now Delaware County, Pennsylvania, as early as 1692. He was born in England and died 6-16-1744 in Pennsylvania. He married, 9-9-1698, Ann Bonsall (No. 45), daughter of Richard and Mary —— Bonsall of Darby. Ann (Bonsall) Hibberd died in 1749.

Josiah and Ann (Bonsall) Hibberd had the following children:

1. John (No. 22), b. 11-18-1699; d. 9-25-1766; m. 1st., Deborah Lewis, 2nd., 11-30-1745-6, Mary Mendenhall (No. 23).
2. Joseph, b. 11-20-1700; d. 6-11-1737; m. Elizabeth Fearne, 1st. wife.
3. Josiah, b. 7-28-170-; d. 11-13-1727, unmarried.
4. Abraham, b. 9-28-1703; d. young.
5. Mary, b. 6-29-1705; m. Benjamin Lobb.
6. Benjamin, b. 2-27-1707; m. Phebe Sharpless.
7. Elizabeth, b. 12-11-1708 or 9; d. 3-19-1738, unmarried.
8. Sarah, b. 3-19-1711; d. 2-27-1795; m. Samuel Garrett.
9. Isaac, b. 1-16-1712; m. Mary Lownes.
10. Ann, b. 3-12-1715; m. John Ash.
11. Jacob, b. 2-21-1718; m. Jane Garrett.

Josiah Hibberd bought an additional 500 acres in Willistown township which he devised to his sons, John and Benjamin.

Sources: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope and "Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties of Pennsylvania," by Gilbert Cope.

No. 22

Second Generation. Hibberd Family.

JOHN HIBBERD

Was the son of Josiah and Ann (Bonsall) Hibberd of Darby. He was born 11-18-1699; died 9-25-1766; he married three times—1st. 10-25-1729 at Newtown Meeting, Deborah Lewis, b. 8-27-1712; d. 6-12-

1744; 2nd. Mary Mendenhall (No. 23), at Goshen Meeting, 11-30-1745-6. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Roberts) Mendenhall. She was born 1-21-1717-8; died 3-10-1760. He married third, Margaret Havard, daughter of John Havard of Tredyffrin at Valley Meeting.

He lived on the land given him by his father in Willistown township.

John Hibberd had the following children:

First wife's (Deborah Lewis)

1. Abraham, b. 5-11-1731; d. 11 mo. 1758; unmarried.
2. Ann, b. 5-21-1733; m. Robert Rogers.
3. Phineas, b. 5-13-1736; m. Sarah Pike.
4. John, b. 8-2-1739.
5. Samuel, b. 3-23-174-; d. 1-13-1793; m. Mary Tomlinson.

Second wife's (Mary Mendenhall)

6. Deborah, b. 4-2-1747; m. 1773, John Davis.
7. Lydia, b. 4-1-1749; m. —— Welsh (?).
8. Mary (No. 11), b. 9-18-1750; d. 10-3-1798; m. 5-18-1769, Joseph Sharpless (No. 10).
9. Jacob, b. 10-3-1752; d. 9-13-1827; m. Sarah Dutton.
10. Martha, b. 7-6-1754; d. 1771, unmarried.
11. Amos, b. 8-12-1756; d. 7-21-1760.
12. Abraham, b. 12-13-1758; d. 1-7-1837; m. Susanna Griffith.

Source: Sharpless Family by Gilbert Cope.

BONSALL

No. 90

First Generation. Bonsall Family Intermarried with Hibberd Family

RICHARD BONSALL, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was one of the first adventurers from England who settled in the township of Darby, Pennsylvania. He came from Mouldbridge, Derbyshire, England, in 1683.

Richard Bonsall was born in England and died in Pennsylvania between 1700 and 1703. He had wife, Mary (No. 91), maiden name unknown, who came with him from England. Little is known of his children.

Ann (No. 45) married 9-9-1698, before John Blunston, Esq., without consent of her parents, Josiah Hibberd (No. 44).

Rachel (sister of Ann) married 1697, Daniel Hibberd, probably a brother of Josiah.

Three minor children are mentioned in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume I, Pages 389 and 390, as follows:

"At Session at Philadelphia, 9th., 6 mo. 1703.

"John Wood, uncle to the orphans of R'd Bonsal. Produces a return of survey in pursuance of the Prop'ry Warr't of Resurvey, dat. 8, 12 mo. 1700. On 100 acres of Land in King-sess. Purchased by R'd Bonsal by Ind're 2nd July, 96 of Enock Enockson, heir to his father, Garr't Enockson, who purchased the same of Hans Mounson as by Certificate under Thomas Holmes hand dat. 29th 5 mo., 83, mentioning the deed to have delivered to him, but was mislaid, yet advises that the Survey give the bounds that the possessor may make good his claim upon the said return being for 104 acres a Patent is requested upon the Same. Ordered because the Title seems equal with the rest of the Swedes, that the prop'ry by granting a Resurvey approved it, a Patent being granted to Jacob, Benj'n and Enock Bonsal, the orphans of Rich'd. Rent a Bushel of wheat from the first survey."

Among the Provincial Officers of Chester County, Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1775 was Joseph Bonsall, who may have been of this family and who served as a Chief Burgess in 1738, 1741, 1745, 1749 and 1752.

Sources: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope; "Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties" by Gilbert Cope; Kirk Genealogy by Miranda Roberts and Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. I and Marriages.

MENDENHALL FAMILY

No. 92

First Generation. Mendenhall Family Intermarried with Pennell, Owen Roberts and Hibberd Families.

BENJAMIN MENDENHALL, IMMIGRANT,

Was born in England, died in Pennsylvania, 2nd. mo. 1740; married 2-17-1689, Ann Pennell (No. 93), daughter of Robert and Hannah Pennell of Chester Creek, Pennsylvania. Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall (No. 93) died 5th. mo. 1749.

Benjamin Mendenhall came from Wiltshire, England, in 1682 with William Penn. His brothers, John and George Mendenhall, accompanied him. John settled in Chester County and Benjamin settled in what is now Delaware County, Pennsylvania. George returned to England.

The name Mendenhall was originally Midenhall (sometimes contracted to Minall) from the Manor of Mildenhall in Wiltshire, England.

Benjamin Mendenhall settled in the northern part of Concord township and he was an elder in Concord Meeting. He was sometimes styled a wheelwright. Benjamin Mendenhall was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from Chester County in 1714.

Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall had the following children:

1. Ann, b. 3-31-1690; d. young.
2. Benjamin (No. 46), b. 3-5-1691; d. 5-13-1743; m. 3-9-1717, at Gwynedd Meeting, Lydia Roberts (No. 47).
3. Joseph, b. 3-17-1692; d. 1748; m. Ruth Gilpin.
4. Moses, b. 2-19-1694; d. 9 mo. 1731; m. Alice (Bowater) Pyle.
5. Hannah, b. 6-11-1696; m. Thomas Marshall and Peter Grubb.
6. Samuel, b. 1-28-169—; d. unmarried.
7. Rebecca, b. 10-10-1699; m. Thomas Gilpin.
8. Ann, b. 7-22-1703; m. John Bartram, the first American botanist.
9. Nathan, b. 8-16-1705; d. young.
10. Robert, b. 7-7-1713; d. 6-23-1785; m. Phebe Taylor.

Sources: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope and "Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties" by Gilbert Cope and Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. IX, Second Series, Marriages Vol. II.

No. 46
Second Generation. Mendenhall Family.

BENJAMIN MENDENHALL

Was the son of Benjamin Mendenhall (No. 92) of Wiltshire, England and Concord Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall (No. 93).

Benjamin Mendenhall, the son, was born 3-5-1691 in Pennsylvania; died 5-13-1743; married, 3-9-1717 at Gwynedd Meeting, Lydia Roberts (No. 47), daughter of Owen and Mary Roberts of Gwynedd, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Lydia Roberts was born circa 1694 in Wales; died 7-4-1752 in Pennsylvania as the wife of William Hannams.

Benjamin Mendenhall and his wife, Lydia (Roberts) Mendenhall, settled in Concord. He was recommended as a minister, 6-2-1725. He went to preach in North Carolina with Samuel Hopwood and died at Zachariah Nixon's in North Carolina, aged 52 years. Benjamin and Lydia Mendenhall had the following children:

1. Mary (No. 23), b. 1-21-1717-8; d. 3-10-1760; m. John Hibberd (No. 22).
2. Hannah, b. 11-19-1719; d. 8-19-1760; m. Nathan Yarnall.
3. Samuel, b. 9-2-1722; d. circa 1787; m. Esther Williamson.
4. Martha, b. 12-8-1724; d. 10-20-1812; m. Benjamin Sharpless.
5. Joshua, b. 11-11-1727; d. aged 88 years; m. Lydia Mendenhall.
6. Lydia, b. 3-24-1737; d. 7-21-1813, unmarried.

Source: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope.

OWEN ROBERTS LINE

No. 94

First Generation. *Owen Roberts Family Intermarried with Mendenhall Family.*

OWEN ROBERTS, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was born in Wales, and had a wife, Mary (No. 95). They came to Pennsylvania and settled in Gwynedd, (now) Montgomery County. They lived below Penlly. Owen Roberts, tailor, having bought in 1714 the lower William Johns' tract of William Johns' daughters—Gaynor, Ellen and Catherine—Owen Roberts is mentioned in the boundary of lands of Robert Lloyd of Merion. Owen Roberts was also listed as a yeoman.

Owen and Mary Roberts were the parents of Lydia Roberts (No. 47), born in Wales about 1694; married Benjamin Mendenhall (No. 46), 3-9-1717 at Gwynedd Meeting. Lydia died 7-4-1752 as the wife of William Hannams.

Besides his daughter, Lydia, Owen Roberts had possibly other children. An Owen Roberts, son of William of Philadelphia County, married at Gwynedd Meeting, Jane Williams, daughter of John Williams, 9th. mo. 15-1737.

Sources: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope; "Lloyd Manuscript" by Howard William Lloyd; "Historical Collections of Gwynedd" by Howard M. Jenkins.

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF ROBERT PENNELL

OUR records of the English Pennells begin with William Pennell (first generation) of the Parish of Balderston, Nottinghamshire, England, whose will dated Jan. 21, 1567, was proved at York, 1568. He married first, 5 mo. 1542, Elizabeth Inkersall; 2nd. Grace ——, living Jan. 21, 1567.

SECOND GENERATION

Issues of William and Elizabeth (Inkersall) Pennell:

1. Joseph Pennell, baptized July, 1543.
2. Robert Pennell, living 1588.

THIRD GENERATION

Robert Pennell (2nd. generation) had William Pennell; married —.

FOURTH GENERATION

William Pennell (3rd. generation), married ——; had Robert Pennell; married Isabell ——. His will dated Balderston, Notts, April 9, 1663, proved May 7, 1663 at York.

He had children as follows:

FIFTH GENERATION

1. William, baptized, Sept. 1623.
2. Ann, baptized June, 1627, living April 9, 1663.
3. Elizabeth, baptized Dec. 1627; m. Richard Owlatt.
4. Nicholas, baptized Oct. 16, 1629; living April 9, 1663.
5. Robert (No. 186), baptized Oct. 25, 1640; m. 1665, 1st. Elizabeth Hyandson; 2nd. Hannah (No. 187) ——. Removed to Pennsylvania.

There were, also,

Henry Pennell, baptized, Jan. 6, 1632; living April 9, 1663.

Marie Pennell, baptized, Dec. 6, 1635.

Jane Pennell, baptized, May 11, 1637.

There are other Pennells in Balderston Parish Register, 1542-1678.

Source: "Lloyd Manuscript" by Howard William Lloyd, page 255.

No. 186

First Generation. Pennell Family Intermarried with Mendenhall Family.

ROBERT PENNELL, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was the son of Robert and Isabell Pennell of Balderston, Nottinghamshire, England. He was the fifth generation from William and Elizabeth (Inkersall) Pennell of Balderston.

Robert Pennell (No. 186) was baptized at Balderston October 25, 1640. He died about 1728 in Pennsylvania. In 1665, he married 1st., Elizabeth Hyandson, who died 1670-1; he married 2nd. Hannah —— (No. 187). Her surname is unknown. Hannah Pennell was born about 1640; died 12-4-1711, aged 71 years.

Robert Pennell came from Boulderton or Balderston in Nottinghamshire, England, as early as 1686. He had a certificate from Friends at Ffulbeck, dated 3rd. day, 5 mo., 1684. He came with Thomas Garrett, Hugh Rodnell, Henry Pennell and Richard Parker, with their wives and children, intending to transfer themselves beyond the seas into East Jersey, America. He became a Quaker about 1673. In 1691, he purchased 250 acres of land in Edgemont township and in 1705 he purchased 264 acres north of Philip Yarnall, extending from Howellville to Willistown line.

He was Constable of Middletown in 1687. Both Robert Pennell and Hannah, his wife, were active members of Middletown Meeting.

Robert and Hannah Pennell had the following children:

1. Ann (No. 93), b. ——; d. 5 mo. 1749; m. 2-17-1689, Benjamin Mendenhall (No. 92).
2. Elizabeth, b. ——; d. ——; m. 1690, Josiah Taylor.
3. Hannah, b. 7-23-1673; d. 10-31-1721; m. John Sharpless.
4. Joseph, b. 10-12-1674; d. 9-30-1756; m. Alice Garratt.
5. James, b. 9-11-1676; d. young (?).
6. Jane, b. 5-13-1678; d. 6-27-1736; m. Samuel Garratt.
7. William, b. 8-11-1681; d. 1757; m. Mary Mercer.

Sources: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope and "Lloyd Manuscript" by Howard William Lloyd.

ROBERTS

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

ROBERTS

"THE name became prevalent in France and was introduced into England at the time of the Norman conquest. The Domesday Book in England makes frequent references to various individuals named Rothbertus. Besides itself having become a surname, the name Robert gave rise to a great many other surnames, all representing separated and distinct families, Robertson, Robbins, Robinson, Robb, Roble, Robeson, Robarts and many others."

"Many of the English Roberts were seated in County Kent."

"The coat of arms illustrated is that used by Thomas Roberts of Welsh descent, who came to America early in the eighteenth century and settled in Germantown, Pa. He was by trade a stone mason, and it is said that he built the first stone house in Germantown. There are place names in the locality in which Thomas Roberts lived and which bear his name—Roberts Run and Roberts Meadow being two of the best known."

Source: Ruby Haskins Ellis in "Who Are You?" in Philadelphia Public Ledger, November 24, 1932.

"Colonial Families of America," Vol. III, p. 193, describes the Roberts Arms belonging to Thomas Roberts, immigrant, who lived at Germantown and married Eleanor Potts, as follows:

Arms: Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent.

ROBERTS OF CARNARVON COUNTY, WALES

Edward Breese in Calendars of Gwynedd, compiled in 1873, says:

Thomas Roberts Esq. of Bryn-y-Neuodd was appointed December 18, 1704-5 (3rd. and 4th. years of Queen Anne) High Sheriff of Caernarvon.

He, also, lists Humphrey Roberts, Sheriff in 1726 (Reign of George I).

From Heraldic Visitations of Three Counties of North Wales by Lewys Dwnn, we have, in Welsh and English text:

Robert ap Rhys ap Howel by Chan was farmer in the ville of Nevyskyn in County of Caernarvon at Michaelmas, 7th. Edward IV (1467).

The origin of Roberts is given in Welsh text as follows: "Rhyddb ab Tho ab Ieuan ab Dd ab Ieuan ab Einn ab Gr ab Llewn ab Cymorig ab Osbbwn ab Gwthlath Iarell Desmwnt Man Rhyddh. Catrin v Rob ab Rhys ab Howel Vyn ab Ieuan ab Einn ab Gr ab Howel ab Mredd ab Einn

ab Gwgn ab Merwth ab Collwyn ab Tango ab Cadvall ab Lludd ab Beln ab Rhun ab Mallgn Gwyndd Man Domas ab Ieuan ab Dd Isahd v Gr ab Dd Vyn ab Ieuan ab Mredd Vyn ab Dd Goch ab Trah Goch v Lyr ab Madc ab Rhs Gloff ag i dewdwr etc."

No. 48

First Generation. *Roberts Family Intermarried with Potts, Livezey, Spencer, Fell and Moore Families.*

THOMAS ROBERTS, THE IMMIGRANT,

It is thought, was the son of Thomas Roberts, Esq., of Bryn-y-Neuodd, High Sheriff of Caernarvon, Wales, 1704-1705. Thomas Roberts, the immigrant, was born in Wales in 1675 or 1676. He died in Germantown, Pennsylvania, 8-1-1756. He is buried in Friends' Burying Ground, Germantown. He married Eleanor Potts (No. 49), niece of Thomas Potts, at Abington Meeting, Philadelphia County, 1-26-1705. She died 3-26-1766.

Thomas Roberts came to America in the ship Canterbury with William Penn, arriving in Philadelphia, 12 mo. 1699/1700. He was a stone mason by trade and, tradition says, he was commanded by William Penn to design a house for him, which he never built. He settled in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. It is said that he bought two tracts of land in 1713 in Bristol Township, one on either side of the Old York Road, adjoining Feltonville, each containing 500 acres. On this land he built a stone house which he never occupied, but lived in a house built by James Logan. He assisted in building the first meeting house in Germantown. He built the first school house in Bristol Township, being where the Feltonville school now stands (2nd. St. Pike opposite the terminus of Eleanor St.). A stone in the gable has the letters T. R. on it. Thomas Roberts taught this school until his death. Among the branches taught were—Latin, French and Spanish. John Roberts, his son, conducted this school until his death. It was known for 150 years as the Roberts' School. John assumed the work in the school September 7, 1757. At the time of the Civil War, the owner was a Southern sympathizer and the name of the school was changed.

Thomas Roberts and Eleanor (Potts) Roberts had the following children:

1. Thomas (No. 24), b. 1709 in Pa.; d. 9-7-1757 at Germantown, Pa.; m. 3-16-1734, Rachel Livezey (No. 25) at Abington Meeting. Rachel was b. 7-8-1714; d. 9-16-1760.
2. Mary, b. ——; d. ——; m. 1-27-1727, Peter Tyson, son of

Rynear Tyson, Sr., at Abington Meeting.

3. Sarah, b. ——; d. 1752; m. 11-1-1749, Isaac Jones at Abington Meeting.
4. John, b. ——; d. 4-17-1773; m. 3-28-1750, Anne Manney at Abington Meeting.

Sources: Abington Meeting Records; "Old York Road" by Mrs. De Mears; "Manuscript of Family History" by George Roberts, dated New Garden, Chester County, 3rd. Mo. 1850; Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope; Letters of George Roberts Moore and "The Livezey Family" by Charles Harper Smith; Calendars of Gwynedd by Edward Breese.

No. 24
Second Generation. Roberts Family.

THOMAS ROBERTS,

Was the son of Thomas Roberts, the immigrant (No. 48) and Eleanor (Potts) Roberts (No. 49). She is said to have arrived in the same ship with Thomas Roberts, Sr. Thomas Roberts, Jr., was born in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1709. He died 9-7-1757 in Bristol Township and he is buried in Friends' Burying Ground at Germantown, Pennsylvania. He married at Abington Meeting, 3-16-1734 (George Roberts Mss.), Rachel Livezey (No. 25), daughter of Thomas Livezey (No. 50) and Elizabeth (Heath) Livezey (No. 51) of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Rachel Livezey was born 7-8-1714; died 9-16-1760. She is buried in Friends' Burying Ground, Germantown.

Little is known of the life of Thomas Roberts, Jr. He died shortly after his father and some of his activities may have been ascribed to his father.

Thomas and Rachel (Livezey) Roberts had eight children named in the family record left by their grandson, George Roberts (No. 6), though Abington Meeting records show five other children, who probably died young. A gap of eight years appears between the births of their sons, John and James.

The names of the eight children given in the George Roberts Mss. are:

1. Thomas, b. 1-11-1735; d. 5-23-1816; m. 5-12-1774, Susanna Kirk, dau. of Rynear and Mary (Michener) Kirk.
2. Mary, b. 6-20-1736; d. 3-12-1779; m. at Germantown Meeting, 12-13-1760, Matthew Conrad, miller of Cheltenham and son of Cornelius and Priscilla (Bolton) Cunards of Horsham Township.

3. Elizabeth, b. 10-11-1738; d. ——; m. at Merion Meeting, 5-6-1773, Francis Jones, b. 12-13-1734/5, son of Robert and Margaret (Knowles) Jones of Merion.
4. Ann, b. 12-19-1741; d. 9-21-1793; m. 1st. at Abington Meeting, 9-10-1761, Isaac Shoemaker of Cheltenham, son of Isaac and Dorothy (Penrose) Shoemaker. She m. 2nd. at Oxford Meeting 10-9-1767, Samuel Harper, son of Robert and Sarah (Buzby) Harper of Oxford Township.
5. Jonathan (No. 12), b. 1-19-1744; d. 9-8-1797; m. 1st. 5-24-1768, Martha Kirk of Lower Dublin Township. She was b. 10-10-1750; d. 2-5-1773. He m. 2nd. 11-15-1774, Mary Spencer of Upper Dublin, b. 10-22-1750; d. 4-3-1784. He m. 3rd. 10-7-1785, Mary Jones, daughter of John and Rebecca Jones of Horsham.
6. John, b. 11-1-1744; d. ——; living in Lancaster in 1800.
7. James, b. 12-8-1752; d. ——.
8. Daniel, b. 10-20-1754; d. July 11, 1803; m. ca. 1780, Sarah (Hatfield) Yost, widow of Jacob Yost of Paxon Township, now Dauphin County, Pa.
9. The Livezey Genealogy gives Susanna, with no other information, after Jonathan.

Sources: Abington Meeting Records; "Old York Road" by Mrs. De Mears; George Roberts Manuscript History of the Roberts' Family; George Roberts' Bible; Letters of George Roberts Moore; Kirk Family Genealogy by Miranda L. Roberts; "The Livezey Family" by Charles Harper Smith.

No. 12
Third Generation. Roberts Family.

JONATHAN ROBERTS,

Son of Thomas Roberts, second, and Rachel (Livezey) Roberts was born 1-19-1744, in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. He died in the same locality in what is now Feltonville, 22nd. ward, Philadelphia, 9-8-1797. He married three times: first, 5-24-1768, Martha Kirk of Lower Dublin Township. Martha was born 10-10-1750, and died 2-5-1773. He married the second time, 11-15-1774, Mary Spencer (No. 13), daughter of Samuel and Mary (Dawes) Spencer of Upper Dublin. Mary was born 10-22-1750 in Upper Dublin Township, Pennsylvania; died 4-3-1784 at Feltonville, and was buried in Friends' Burying Ground at Germantown. He married the third time, 10-

7-1785, at Germantown Meeting, Mary Jones, daughter of John and Rebecca Jones of Horsham. She died in 1819.

Jonathan Roberts lived on a farm at Feltonville, near Olney, in what is now the 22nd. ward of Philadelphia. His marriage certificate states that he was the son of Thomas Roberts, now deceased, and he is called "yeoman."

The land remained in the Roberts family for several generations.

He was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from Philadelphia County in 1773, 1774 and 1775. He was a representative from Germantown, 16-18-1776.

A Jonathan Roberts was in Warwick Company, 8-21-1775, as a private soldier. (Vol. 14, second series, page 163, Pennsylvania Archives.)

Jonathan Roberts and Martha (Kirk) Roberts had two children:

1. Jonathan, b. 7-30-1769; d. 7-17-1812; m. 1-14-1794, at Oxford Meeting, Tacy Morris of Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, where Jonathan was a farmer.
2. Jesse, b. 6-29-1771; d. 8-3-1841; m. Susannah Rittenhouse.

Jonathan and Mary (Spencer) Roberts had five children:

1. Joseph, b. 1-27-1776; d. 7-19-1777.
2. Levi, b. 12-26-1777; d. 8-20-1825; m. 12-9-1799, Lydia Sharpless, daughter of William and Ann Sharpless. Levi was a physician in Chester County, Pa.
3. Rachel, b. 7-27-1779; d. 6-12-1863; m. Matthew Conard, had one son who died in infancy.
4. George (No. 6), b. 10-30-1781, in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, Pa.; d. 4-3-1860, Wilmington, Delaware; buried in New Garden Friends' Burying Ground, Chester County, Pa.; m. 11-12-1807 at New Garden Meeting to Alice Fell (No. 7), daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kinsey) Fell, b. 1-14-1783; d. 7-15-1870.
5. Joseph, b. 3-18-1784; d. 10-31-1841; m. 4-20-1806 to Bathsheba French.

Jonathan and Mary (Jones) Roberts had two children:

1. Martha, b. 6-8-1787.
2. Enoch, b. 1-10-1789.

Sources: Abington Meeting Records; Kirk Family Genealogy by Miranda Roberts; "Descendants of Samuel Spencer" by Howard M. Jenkins; George R. Moore's letters; George Roberts' Bible and Manuscript History of the Roberts Family.

No. 6
Fourth Generation. Roberts Family.

GEORGE ROBERTS,

Son of Jonathan Roberts (No. 12) and Mary (Spencer) Roberts (No. 13) was born, 10-30-1781 in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. He died 4-3-1860 at Wilmington, Delaware, and was buried in New Garden Friends' Burying Ground, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He married, 11-12-1807, at New Garden Meeting, Alice Fell (No. 7), daughter of Thomas Fell (No. 14) and Elizabeth (Kinsey) Fell (No. 15). Alice Fell was born 1-14-1783 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania and died 7-15-1870 at Wilmington, Delaware. She was buried in New Garden Friends' Burying Ground.

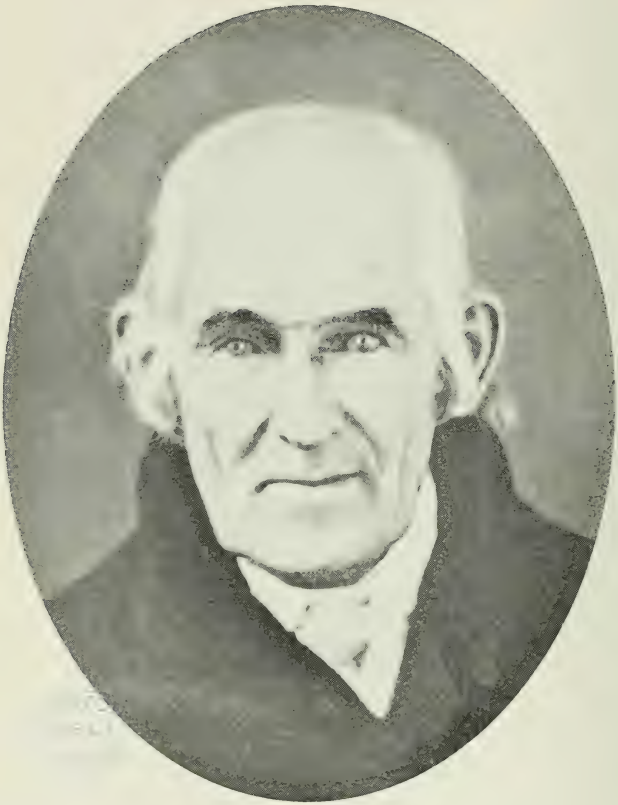
George Roberts lived most of his life on a farm in New Garden Township, Chester County. Three generations of his family were born in sight of this farm; namely, Rachel Roberts, George Roberts Moore and Blanche (Moore) Haines.

George Roberts was greatly beloved by his family. His memory was revered by his children and his grandchildren. He was a good conversationalist and story teller. His manuscript record of the family has been invaluable to family historians.

The compiler of this lineage recalls a visit to her great-grandmother, Alice (Fell) Roberts, not long before her death. She sat in a wing chair, with a stool under her feet, a severe and unsmiling person. To the tiny child she seemed a rather austere queen sitting on a throne. The awe of that visit is still with the writer, though more than a half century has intervened.

George and Alice (Fell) Roberts had the following children:

1. Joseph W., b. 8-7-1808, Chester Co.; d. 4-8-1879; m. 10-14-1835, Sarah Garrett, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Garrett. Sarah was born 5 mo. 2-1815; d. 12-27-1894. They owned and lived on a farm in East Marlborough Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.
2. Eliza, b. 1-27-1810; d. 4-29-1854; m. 2-11-1836, Benjamin Conard of New London, Chester County, Pa., son of Cornelius and Susanna Conard. Lived in Hillsboro, Ohio.
3. Rachel (No. 3), b. 10-19-1812, in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pa.; d. 4-30-1884, Avondale, Chester Co., Pa.; m. 3-14-1833, New Garden Meeting to Sharpless Moore, (No. 2), son of David and Martha (Sharpless) Moore, b.



GEORGE ROBERTS, 1781-1860

Alice (Fell) Roberts, 1783-1870

9-23-1809; d. 3-12-1897.

4. Spencer, D.D.S., b. 9-25-1814; d. 9-14-1897; m. 8-6-1840, Louisa Jewett Raymond, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Lynde and Sarah Ann Raymond.
5. Evan, b. 10-3-1816; d. 6-25-1897; m. 2-20-1840, Phebe E. Dowdall.
6. Rebecca, b. 2-7-1819; d. 6-5-1847, unmarried.
7. Lydia, b. 2-5-1821; d. 8-6-1907; m. 9-23-1885, Sharpless Moore (No. 2).
8. George, D.D.S., b. 3-5-1824; d. 12-14-1892; m. 9-15-1854, Amanda Anderson, daughter of John and Lydia Anderson of Kennett Square, Pa.
9. Lewis, b. 7-2-1826; d. 1-3-1828.
10. Emily, b. 1-17-1831; d. ——; m. 3-12-1851, Samuel Lewis, son of Samuel and Rachel (Phillips) Lewis of Pottsville, Pa.

Sources: Sharpless Genealogy by Gilbert Cope; George Roberts' Bible and Manuscript Roberts Family; Letters of Dr. George Roberts Moore; "Descendants of Samuel Spen-r" by Howard Jenkins; Genealogy of Joseph Fell by Sarah M. Fell.

POTTS FAMILIES OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS

THE family of Potts is of German origin. It is probable that religious persecution, by the Pope in Germany in the 16th Century, led the Potts ancestors to Great Britain.

Sir William Pot was made a baronet in 1583 with a grant of arms.

Arms: Azure two bars or, overall a band of the last.

Crest: On a mont vert, an ounce sejant, ppr. collared and chained.

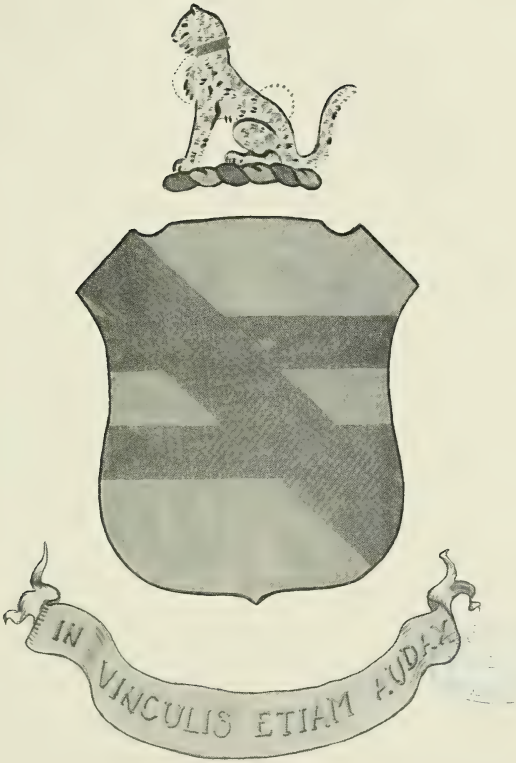
Two mottoes were adopted by the family: "In Vinculis etiam Audax" and "Vinctus sed non Victus." Both crest and mottoes bear an allusion to bravery while imprisoned or chained.

The first settlement of the Potts family in England was in Cheshire. There are some of importance still there. Burke says, some went thence to Ireland and Maryland. John Pot, a grandson of Sir William, was made a baronet in 1641 and settled in Norfolk, England. His branch became extinct a century later. The ancestor of the Irish branch settled at Athlone. He was a supporter of King William. A tradition says that a brother emigrated to America.

George Fox, the founder of the Quaker sect, had many followers in Cheshire. Because of their customs, these early Quakers were persecuted by the authorities. Besse in "Sufferings of the People called Quakers for their Testimony of a Good Conscience," says that Thomas Potts was one of these. In 1653, the first year of the persecution, he was fined. In 1665, he, with Thomas Janney and others, was imprisoned. Their property was seized in 1671. In 1684, Thomas Potts of Wilmstow was fined 20 pounds for allowing a meeting to be held at his home. A John Potts was arrested 7-18-1677 for being at a meeting at John Jarman's on the Severn in North Wales, near the town of Llanidles. No doubt that Thomas Potts of Wilmstow and this John were related.

A Thomas Potts, wife and children were passengers on the Shield to Burlington in 1678. Dates show that he was not the persecuted Thomas Potts of Wilmstow, who did come to the Penn Colony soon after 1684. Before 1700, others of the name of Thomas Potts had come to America.

About the year 1690, Thomas Potts, Sr. settled in Bristol Township, Pa. His land was in the neighborhood of Germantown and adjoined John Moore and Samuel Richardson and was quite near the side lot of Peter Keulis. Thomas Potts, Sr. had will dated ——, 1719. He left a wife, Judith, and a son, Thomas, the latter to the care of his wife. He named her brother-in-law in the will, Samuel Bowne of Flushing, L. I. Thomas



Potts

Potts, Sr. was a minister and made many trips in the interests of the Friends.

Thomas Potts, Sr. brought with him to this country Thomas Potts, Jr., who was his nephew and namesake, and some OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY. The father of Thomas, Jr. probably died in the Old World as there is no record of him ever living in Pennsylvania. Thomas Potts, Jr. was born in Wales in 1680. He married Martha Keulis, in 1699 at Abington Meeting. She was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Keulis, who came with Pastorius from Germany.

Thomas Potts, Jr. was grandfather of Isaac Potts, whose house at Valley Forge was General Washington's headquarters for the Army in 1777. Isaac was a Quaker preacher and gave a eulogy at the time of Washington's death. A letter from a daughter of Isaac Potts confirms the story of Isaac Potts finding Washington praying in the snow and forest at Valley Forge.

Source: Memorial of Thomas Potts, Jr. by Mrs. Thomas Potts James. (1874)

The inference is that Eleanor Potts, who married Thomas Roberts, the immigrant, in 1705 at Abington Meeting, was a "member of the family" who came with Thomas Potts, Sr. to the Penn Colony and who settled in Bristol Township. She married and lived in that vicinity all her life. Her marriage and that of Thomas Potts, Jr. were both recorded in Abington Meeting. Evidently they were of the same family and family tradition concurs with this conclusion. Originally, she was, no doubt, from the Cheshire Potts.

LIVESEYS IN ENGLAND

RECORDS show many variations in the spelling of the name. Livesey is the most frequent form in England. We have found Lievzy, Livsy, Leivezey, Leivesley, Livesley, Livesay and Livesaye. In early records u is used instead of v, as Liuesey. The immediate ancestors of Thomas Livezey, who came to America, used the spelling Livesey. Soon after he came to America, the name appears Livezey and has so remained and been used by his descendants.

In recent time, Guppy found 12 Livezeys and 7 Livesleys in Lancashire, England, per 10,000 population.

The name is ancient and probably of Saxon origin. It may mean Leof's low ground or dwelling place. The oldest habitation of the Livesey family was on low ground near the River Darwen.

Livesey Manor was an ancient manor in what is now Livesey Township, Lancashire, England. In it is the Old Livesey Hall, situated 3½ miles southwest of the medieval village of Blackburn, between Blackburn and Preston, not far from the River Darwen and in the beautiful valley of the Darwen. The estate comprised about 1000 acres.

Here the Livesey family and name was first found.

The first recorded use, as the name of a person, was in a deed dated 4 Henry III (1220 A. D.) in which a certain Galfred de Levesaye transferred to his son, Hughe, "one messuage etc. called Estcroft and Westcroft in the vill of Levesaye." It was witnessed by Henry and Adam de Levesaye, described as Galfred's brothers.

It is thought that they were sons of William de Bury, who was son of Adam de Bury, who was an important landowner of that part of Lancashire. He was probably of Saxon origin. The Earls of Lincoln were the Norman over-lords of that section of Lancashire.

William de Bury appeared as William de Livesey in an agreement for the partition of lands in 1227.

Henry Livesey, brother of Galfred, inherited the greater part of Livesey Manor. He had son—

William, living in 1292. He had son—

Henry, d. 1344. He had brothers, Galfred and Richard, and perhaps Adam living in 1300. He had wife, Magota. His son—

Henry, m. Cecily, dau. of Thomas de Sutton. His son (probably)

John de Livesey, held the Manor in 1367. He d. 1389, leaving his son and heir, a little child. His son—

John, was the King's ward. He was living 1408-1422.

LIVESEY OF LIVESEY

Geoffrey Livesey, 1445-1483, held the Manor. His son—

John, d. 1504; m. Ann, dau. Gyles Talbot of Slaidburn, Yorkshire. His son—

Giles, m. Alice, dau. of John Talbot. They were related. He d. ca. 1520. They had sons—five. Their son—

James inherited the estate. He m. Alice Rishton of Ponthalgh, Lancashire. They had sons, Richard and John. James d. 1548. Their son—

Richard inherited Livesey. He d. 1591, aged ca. 65. He was appointed Governor of the Blackburn Grammar School in 1567. His son—

John m. Margery, dau. of Henry Talbot of Bashall. He died about twenty years before his father, leaving two sons—James and John. His son—

James, inherited Livesey in 1591; m. Alice, dau. of James Bradshaw of Darcy Lever. They had no children. He named Ralph Livesey, son of his brother, John, as his heir.

Ralph reconstructed Livesey Hall in 1666. His son, Ralph, finished it in 1689.

The last male Livesey in direct descent was a Ralph Livesey, who died in 1766, leaving an only daughter, Mary. Liveseys held the Livesey Hall for 500 years.

Above the main entrance, carved in stone, are the Livesey arms, which are described as follows:

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant gules, between three trefoils slipped vert.

Crest: A lion's gamb erased gules.

Motto is on another stone and is: DEO SOLI GLORIA.

The description as here given is the one given in Burke's Armory of Livesey, County Lancashire, Visitation of 1664 made by William Dugdale. Earlier the insignia shows the crest as a lion's paw gules, holding a cluster of trefoils slipped vert. These varied in number, the earliest being six trefoils. The first known crest of Livesey of Livesey.

Though the Livesey family seems to have originated in Lancashire, they appeared early in Cheshire, the next county south of Lancashire.

In the Rolls of Freemen of the City of Chester, England, 1392-1777 are:

1634-5 Randle, son of John Leivesley, innholder and defunct.

1637-8 Thomas Leivesley.

1651-2 Francis Leivesley, barber, son of John Leivesley, innholder.

1688-9 Freedom taken by right of birth by Robert Livesley.

In the time of Henry VIII, when the first vital statistics were required to be recorded, Liveseys were found in Runcorn Parish, Cheshire.

In Liverpool there was a Richard Livesey, a mariner. His time was about 1600. He had a son, Jonathan, a name that appears in the American family.

The Runcorn register, set up in 1558, contains the following:

Baptized:

1574 Alicia Levesley
1590 Jana Lyvesley
1591 Margareta Levesley

Burials:

1586 Alicia Leevesley
1590 Jana Livesley
1590 J. Levesley
1591 Elizabetha Levesley
1596 Thomas Livesley

The above Margareta married Thomas Sankey of Keakquick, Cheshire at Runcorn Church. She had daughter, Ellin, who was a creditor in the estate of Thomas Livesey, the father of Thomas Livezey, who came to America. Margareta, then was the sister of Thomas Livesey who married Anne Garratt. Alicia, Jana and Margareta and two sons, John and Thomas, were children of either J. Levesley of 1590 burial or of Thomas Livesley of the 1596 burial. Elizabetha may have been their mother.

John Livesey, one of the two brothers, had a son born in 1610 who died the next month after his birth. His wife died in 1614. He then married Alice—and both Alice and John died in 1627.

Thomas, the other brother, married Anne Garratt at Runcorn Church August 9, 1617, and died at Norton April 28, 1628, and was buried in Runcorn churchyard the same day. His widow married Thomas Browne of Frodsham, Cheshire, at Frodsham Church on November 6th., the same year. He was the father of Thomas Livezey, the emigrant to Pennsylvania.

It is probable that Thomas, the husband of Anne Garratt, and the other Liveseys of Norton were related to both John Leivesley, the innholder of Chester and Richard Livesey, the mariner of Liverpool. The name, Jonathan, in both families suggests the relation with Richard. John Livesey of Chester used the Livesey Arms and the Talbot crest. He called his inn "The Sign of the Talbott." John, the innholder, had a grandson, Thomas, who may be our first Thomas of Norton. Nearly every theory leads back to the Liveseys of Livesey in Lancashire. Richard Livesey of Livesey (1525-1591) had a son, Thomas. John Livesey of Chester may have been a younger brother of James Livesey of Livesey.

Sources: "The Livezey Family" by Charles Harper Smith; Rolls of Freemen, City of Chester, England, 1392-1700; Burke's Armory; "Homes of Family Names of Great Britain" by Henry Brougham Guppy.

No. 200
First Generation. *Livezey Family Intermarried with Robert Taylor, Robert Heath and Thomas Roberts Families.*

THOMAS LIVEZEY, THE IMMIGRANT

Was the son of Thomas Livesey and Anne (Garratt) Livesey of Norton, Runcorn Parish, Cheshire, England. He was baptized at Runcorn Church, Nov. 18, 1627, about five months before his father's death. His mother remarried. Thomas Livezey married before 1647, Sarah ——, surname unknown. Sarah died 3rd. mo. 1655. He married 2nd. Ellen (No. 201), in 1665. Her surname is, also, unknown. Ellen is believed to have been buried 6 mo. 9, 1668.

Thomas Livezey early became a Quaker. For refusing to swear (take oath) he was condemned in 1653 by the Mayor of Chester to six weeks and five days' imprisonment, besides taking a cow at 50 shillings. He was, also, fined 20 shillings after his marriage to Ellen—"for not being marryed according to the Canons and Laws Ecclesiastical." A special tax on hearths, levied in Runcorn Parish in 1673 and 1674, shows him assessed for one fireplace, showing that he lived in a simple way.

In 1682, Thomas Livezey purchased 250 acres from Penn's agents in England. He paid £5 and 10 shillings for it, or about ten cents an acre.

He arrived in Philadelphia in 1682 or 1683. His 250 acres were located on Dublin, now Pennypack Creek, in what was then Lower Dublin Township, County of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is now the 23rd. ward of the City of Philadelphia. He had as a bonus a lot in Philadelphia. It was Lot No. 150 at N. W. corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. He built a house there which he sold Dec. 20, 1683. Soon after he went to his land, he secured another 250 acres adjoining it for his son, Jonathan. In all, his holdings were about 575 acres.

He and his son, Jonathan, were affiliated with Tacony Meeting, which was authorized by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

Thomas Livezey died 8 mo., 12, 1691 and was buried in Oxford near Tacony Bridge. This was Old Oxford Meeting at Waln and Unity Streets, Frankford. His grave is No. 10 in the row just inside Unity Street fence.

He served on the first Grand Jury of the first Court held in January 11, 1683.

His hand-writing suggests a better education than was usual at that time. He was steadfast in his principles, as shown by his adherence to Quaker doctrines and consequent fines and imprisonment. His descendants, for many generations, were usually persons of large frame, of a taciturn disposition and a degree of individuality that often amounted to eccentricity.

Thomas Livezey and his wife, Sarah, had two children:

1. Ann, baptized at Runcorn Church, Sept. 29, 1647; m. 1st. at Frodsham Church, Feb. 23, 1663/4, John Tarbocke; m. 2nd. —— Littlemore of Frodsham.
2. Margaret, b. ca. 1649; m. —— Lorenson, a name found in St. Olaves, Chester.

Neither Margaret nor Ann seem to have been Quakers, nor did they emigrate to America.

Thomas Livezey and his wife, Ellen, had two children:

3. Jonathan (No. 100), b. at Norton, England, 4-18-1666; d. 9-23-1698; m. 12-7-1687 at Chester Meeting, Chester County, Pa. Rachel Taylor (No. 101), dau. of Robert and Mary (Hayes) Taylor. Rachel was b. 11-15-1664/5 in Clatterwich, Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, and died after 1711.
4. David, b. at Norton, 11 mo. 12, 1667; buried 5 mo. 27, 1669.

The Livezey descendants have been affiliated for many years with Abington Meeting, situated in what is now Jenkintown in Montgomery County.

Sources: Letters of Horace Mather Lippincott; "Descendants of Robert Taylor" by Alfred Rudolph Justice; "The Livezey Family" by Charles Harper Smith.

No. 100
Second Generation. Livezey Family.

JONATHAN LIVEZEY, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was the son of Thomas Livezey, the immigrant (No. 200) and his wife, Ellen —— Livezey (No. 201). He came to America with his father when about sixteen years of age.

He was born 4-18-1666 in England and died in Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1698. He married 12-7-1687, at Chester Monthly Meeting in Pennsylvania, Rachel Taylor (No. 101) daughter of Robert Taylor, the immigrant (No. 202), and Mary (Hayes) Taylor (No. 203). Rachel was born 11-15-1664/5 in Clatterwich, Cheshire, England. She died after 1711 in Penn-

sylvania. It is said that she was sent from England to break off an alliance of which her parents did not approve. After Jonathan Livezey's death, Rachel married a second time in 1699, at Byberry Meeting, Joseph Gilbert, born 1675; died August. 1765, son of John and Florence Gilbert. Joseph married a second time, but had no children by the second marriage, to Sarah James, a widow.

The will of Jonathan Livezey of Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, dated 8-31-1698, and proved December 17, 1698, mentions wife, Rachel; children — Thomas, Jonathan, David, Mary, Martha, and Rachel Livezey. Executrix—Rachel Livezey, wife. Trustees—Arthur Cooke, William Preston, Edmund Orpwood and father, Thomas Livezey. Witnesses—Richard Worall and John Merick. (Phila. Will Book A, Page 429.)

Jonathan Livezey and Rachel (Taylor) Livezey had the following children:

1. Mary, b. 12-9-1688; d. ca. 1730; m. 1st. 3-30-1709 at Abington Meeting, John Paul, b. 2-1-1689; d. 1721, son of Joseph and Margaret (Roberts) Paul of Holcombe Rogus, Devonshire, England. She m. 2nd., 1-12-1723 at Abington Meeting, Lewis Roberts.
2. Thomas (No. 50), b. 10-17-1689; d. 3-5-1759; m. 1st., 9-1710 at Abington Meeting, Elizabeth Heath (No. 51), b. 6-5-1688, daughter of Robert and Susannah (Woolrich) Heath. He m. 2nd. 11-30-1726, at Abington Meeting, Mary Tomlinson, b. 10-25-1705; d. 3-23-1777, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Buzby) Tomlinson of Abington.
3. Jonathan, b. 3-15-1692; d. 3-24-1764, intestate. He m. 1717 at Abington Meeting, Esther Eastburn, b. 4-7-1694; d. 4-18-1788, dau. of Robert and Sarah (Preston) Eastburn of Swaile Kighley parish, Yorkshire.
4. Martha, b. 3-1-1694; d. 3-29-1774; m. 8 mo. 1721 at Abington Meeting, Robert Thomas, d. 8-15-1760; son of Evan and Margaret Thomas of Dolobran, Wales.
5. Rachel, b. 2-15-1696; d. 6-17-1775; m. 10 mo.-1717, at Abington Meeting, Evan Thomas, b. 1690; d. 1746, son of Evan and Margaret Thomas of Dolobran, Wales.
6. David, b. 12-20-1697; d. 7-1750; m. 8-25-1721 at Abington Meeting, Rebecca Hinkson.

Rachel (Taylor) Livezey had by her marriage to Joseph Gilbert the following children, surname Gilbert:

7. Sarah, b. 6-21-1700; m. 10-25-1725, at Abington Meeting, John Baldwin, probably a son of John and Catherine (Carter) Baldwin.
8. Phebe, b. 2-7-1702; m. 9-26-1728, at Abington Meeting, Henry Comly, Jr., b. 4-26-1702, son of Henry and Agnes (Heath) Comly. Phebe died 2-14-1773.
9. Joseph, b. 12-13-1703; d. 1730, single.
10. Rebecca, m. 12-29-1735 at Abington Meeting, Patrick Ogilvy, Jr., son of Patrick and Margaret (Dunkin) Ogilvy.
11. Benjamin, b. 1711; d. 6-8-1780; buried on the bank of St. Lawrence River. He m. 8-30-1731 at Abington Meeting, Sarah Mason, d. 12-1759, dau. of Richard Mason. He m. 2nd. 8-18-1760 by license of this date Elizabeth (Walton) Peart, b. 5-27-1725; d. 8-5-1810, widow of Bryan Peart. Pearts were Yorkshire Friends.

Sources: Letters of Horace Mather Lippincott; "Descendants of Robert Taylor" by Alfred Rudolph Justice, and Abington Friends' Meeting Records; "The Livezey Family" by Charles Harper Smith.

No. 50
Third Generation. Livezey Family.

THOMAS LIVEZEY,

Was the son of Jonathan Livezey (No. 100) and Rachel (Taylor) Livezey (No. 101). He was born 10-17-1689 in Pennsylvania and died 3-5-1759 in Pennsylvania. He married first, 9 mo., 1710, at Abington Meeting, Elizabeth Heath (No. 51), daughter of Robert Heath (No. 102) and Susannah (Woolrich) Heath (No. 103). Elizabeth Heath was born 6-5-1688 at Bassford, England, and died ca. 1725. Thomas Livezey married a second time, 11 mo., 1726, at Abington Meeting, Mary Tomlinson, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Buzby) Tomlinson of Abington. Mary Tomlinson was born 10-25-1705 and died 3-23-1777. Thomas Livezey lived in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, Pa.

Thomas Livezey and his first wife, Elizabeth (Heath) Livezey had six children as follows:

1. Susanna, b. 7-22-1712; d.ca. 1773; m. Daniel Thomas.
2. Rachel (No. 25), b. 7-8-1714; d. 9-16-1760, buried at Germantown, Pa., Friends' Burying Ground; m. 3-16-1734 at Abington Meeting, Thomas Roberts, Jr. (No. 24), son of Thomas

and Eleanor (Potts) Roberts, b. 1709; d. 9-7-1757.

3. Mary, b. 7-22-1718; m. 1st., 9-25-1746 at Abington Meeting, Samuel Bolton, d. 9-12-1755, son of Everard, Jr. and Margaret (Jones) Bolton. Mary m. 2nd. 7-16-1761, Joseph Paul, b. 1-27-1727, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bridewell) Paul.
4. Martha, b. 9-25-1720; m. 1741, at Abington Meeting, Joseph James, b. 5-22-1719; d. 1745, son of George and Susannah (Huntson) James.
5. Thomas, Jr., b. 1-25-1723; d. 9-11-1790; m. 4-2-1748, at Abington Meeting, Martha Knowles, b. 4-24-1723, daughter of John and Ann (Paul) Knowles of Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, Pa. No doubt he was the Thomas Livezey who appears as a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from Philadelphia County in 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771.
6. Elizabeth, b. 4-5-1725, in Dublin Twp.; d. 5-29-1795 in Cheltenham Twp., and was buried in Shoemaker Burial Ground; m. 6-23-1752, John Shoemaker, son of Isaac and Dorothy (Penrose) Shoemaker. He was b. 2-1-1726; d. 11-18-1807 and m. 2nd. 5-2-1800, Martha Parry, widow of David Parry and dau. of Robert and Jane (Cadwalader) Comly of Byberry. The Shoemakers were of Cheltenham Twp.

Thomas Livezey and Mary Tomlinson had one child:

7. Sarah, b. ca. 1727; d. 5-24-1791; m. 11-19-1754, Bartholomew Mather, son of Richard and Sarah (Penrose) Mather. Bartholomew was born 1-15-1729; d. 8-27-1822.

Sources: "Descendants of Robert Taylor" by Alfred Rudolph Justice; Kirk Family by Miranda Roberts; "The Livezey Family" by Charles Harper Smith.

TAYLORS OF CHESHIRE, ENGLAND

THE ancestral home of Robert Taylor, the immigrant, was in Cheshire, near the hamlet of Clatterwich in Little Leigh or Leigh Juxta Barterton, which is located on high ground on the north bank of the Weaver River, about three miles from Northwich and a short distance from Great Budworth in the county of Chester.

We can trace three generations of Cheshire Taylors, including Robert Taylor, the emigrant to Pennsylvania. Beginning with 1550, there are entries of births, deaths and baptisms of Taylors in the Parish Church of Great Budworth. Their wills are in the public offices at Chester. In the same church are entries concerning Minshalls, Liveseys and other families that emigrated to Pennsylvania. The name was spelled: Talor, Tailer, Tillyer, Tailleur, and in other ways.

The first of the family to be definitely located was John Taylor of Clatterwich. He was born in the year 15—; died 1627; married 1st. 7-18-1575, Joan Gatlife. She was buried 11-22-1586. He married 2nd. 12-11-1586, Ellen Massey. He married 3rd. 12-7-1611, Alice Passey. She died 12-14-1631. All three marriages are recorded in the archives of Great Budworth Parish Church. His will dated 3-16-1625 was proved 4-9-1627. He named his wife, Ales, as his executor and described himself as "Husbandman." He was buried in Great Budworth Church and his children were baptized in Great Budworth Church.

The children of John Taylor and his first marriage to Joan Gatlife were as follows:

SECOND GENERATION

1. Richard, baptized, 9-4-1580; d. 4-8-1627; he left a will proven at Chester. He lived at Little Leigh; m. ——, and had children Richard, Peter and Charles.
2. Ellen, bapt. 10-21-1582.
3. Humphrey, bapt. 3-6-1582/3.
4. Lawrence, bapt. 2-16-1583/4; m. 1st. 8-9-1608, Elizabeth Haughen; m. 2nd. 8-25-1616, Syssillie Rigsway. He made the inventory of John Minshall's estate in 1639.

Children of second marriage of John Taylor to Ellen Massey:

5. Katherine, bapt. 2-9-1587/8.
6. Thomas, bapt. Great Budworth Parish Church, 10-9-1594; buried 2-1-1669/70 as Thomas Taylor of Clatterwich in

Little Leigh. He m. 9-21-1630, by license at Whitegate, Mary Barrow of Davenham Parish, spinster.

THIRD GENERATION

Children of Thomas Taylor of Little Leigh and Mary Barrow (all but number six baptized in Great Budworth Church).

1. Robert (No. 202), bapt. 12-15-1633; d. 1695 in Springfield, Chester County (now Delaware Co.), Pa. He m. about 1663, Mary Hayes (No. 203), sister of Jonathan Hayes. (Jonathan Hayes m. 1-4-1675 in Cheshire, Ann Williamson of Williamsons of Crewood Hall. He settled in Marple, Pa. He was made Justice of Court and represented Chester County in the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly in 1689-1697.) Mary (Hayes) Taylor died 4-11-1728. After Robert Taylor's death, Mary (Hayes) Taylor married 2nd. 3-31-1701, Joseph Selby. He died 2-7-1727/28, intestate.
2. Mary, bapt. 5-27-1638.
3. Thomas, bapt. 6-13-1641; buried 7-31-1647, as infant of Thomas Taylor of Little Leigh.
4. Richard, bapt. 10-29-1643.
5. John, bapt. 1-12-1644/5; buried 8-3-1660, as son of Thomas Taylor of Little Leigh.
6. Thomas, b. about 1649; d. 5-27-1708; m. 4-26-1675, Hannah Marbury. This last from English Friends' Register for Cheshire.

Source: "Descendants of Robert Taylor" by Alfred Rudolph Justice.

No. 202
First Generation. Taylor Family Intermarried with Livezey Family.

ROBERT TAYLOR, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was the son of Thomas Taylor of Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, and his wife, Mary (Barrow) Taylor. He was baptized 12-15-1633 at Great Budworth Parish Church in Cheshire, England, and died at Springfield, Chester County (now Delaware County), Pennsylvania in 1695. He married about 1663 in England, Mary Hayes (No. 203), b. ——; d. 4-11-1728. She was a sister of Jonathan Hayes, who also emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled at Marple, Pennsylvania. Jonathan Hayes married in England, Ann Williamson of Crewood Hall. He was a

Justice of the Court in Chester County and represented that county in the Provincial Assembly from 1689 to 1697. Mary (Hayes) Taylor married a second time, 3-31-1701, Joseph Selby, who died 2-7-1727/8 intestate.

Robert Taylor joined the Quakers in 1662. He, with others, was fined for holding meetings. In the record of the Bishop of Chester's Visitation in the Parish of Great Budworth it is set forth in Latin "That on Dec. 22, 1665, Robert Taylor, John Minshall, Samuel Naylor, Thomas Livesey and their pretended wives were indicted to appear before the Consistery Court at Chester for being unlawfully maryed."

Persecution continued and Robert Taylor emigrated from the hamlet of Clatterwich in Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, to Pennsylvania in 1682. He belonged to the land-holding class in England, and he acquired a grant of 1000 acres from William Penn. It consisted of two tracts—550 acres at Broomall, Delaware County in 10-30-1683 and 440 acres at Springfield Water Basin, 11-11-1682. He also, as a first purchaser, had lots in Philadelphia—one on Race and one on Market Sts., then named Sassafras and High Streets.

His wife and children came on the ship Endeavor, arriving at Philadelphia, 7-27-1683. The ship's log shows Mary Taylor, late of Clatterwich, Cheshire and children—Isaac, Thomas, Jonathan, Phebe, Mary and Martha. Two other children—Rachel and Josiah—doubtless accompanied their father, the year before. Jacob was born in Pennsylvania.

Robert Taylor named in his will his wife and brother, Jonathan Hayes, as executors, and sons, Thomas, Jonathan and Jacob, and daughter, Martha.

In an indenture, 3-10-1700; "Mary Taylor, widow of Robert Taylor, late of Springfield, Chester County, Pa. Yeoman deceased. . . ." Mentions Jonathan Hayes as executor, and sons—Isaac Taylor, Thomas Taylor and Jonathan Taylor and John Fincher and wife, Martha, daughter of Robert and Mary Taylor, etc.

Robert Taylor and Mary (Hayes) Taylor had the following children:

1. Rachel (No. 101), b. 11-15-1664/5 at Clatterwich (English Friends' Records, Cheshire); m. 1st., 12-7-1687 at Chester, Pa. Meeting, Jonathan Livezey (No. 100), b. 4-18-1666; d. 9-23-1698, son of Thomas and Ellen Livezey of Norton, Runcorn, Cheshire and grandson of Thomas and Anne (Garratt) Livesey of Norton, Runcorn Parish, Cheshire, England. Rachel m. 2nd. in 1699 at Byberry Meeting, Joseph

Gilbert, b. 1675; d. 8-1765, son of John and Florence Gilbert. Joseph m. 2nd. Sarah James, widow, but had no children by the second marriage.

2. Isaac, b. 8-1-1666; m. at Cheshire Friends' Meeting, Sarah Brodwell, b. 1669; d. 1748, daughter of Richard and Mary (Freeman) Brodwell, who were married in 16— at Ashelhurst, Gloucestershire. Isaac was a Justice in Chester County, Pa., in 1722 and 1726. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly from Chester County in 1704, 1705, 1710 and 1712. An Isaac Taylor was Sealer of Weights and Measures in Chester Co. in 1741.
3. Josiah, b. 13-1668.
4. Phebe, b. 8-15-1670.
5. Thomas, b. 12-8-1672; d. 3-1-1672/3 in England.
6. Mary, b. 3-14-1673/4; d. 1705; m. 12-20-1692 at Radnor Meeting, Henry Lewis, Jr., b. 12-26-1671; d. 1731/2, son of Henry and Margaret (Protherah-Philpin) Lewis of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, Wales and Chester Co., Pa.
7. Thomas, b. 4-7-1677; d. 1725; m. 1700, Hannah Howell, daughter of John and Mary (Williamson) Howell of Norcott in Over Whitley Twp., Cheshire, England, who were married in Franley, Cheshire, May 27, 1680. The Howells came in the ship Endeavor with Mary Taylor, wife of Robert.
8. Jonathan, b. 8-24-1678.
9. Martha, b. 1-3-1680/1; m. about 1699, John Fincher.
10. Jacob, b. circa 1684; d. 1742; m. 1708, Deborah Norbury.

Robert Taylor's children were all recorded in Friends' Register of Cheshire, England, except Jacob, who was born in Pennsylvania, as children of Robert and Mary Taylor of Clatterwich.

Bayard Taylor, the author and poet was a descendant of Robert and Mary (Hayes) Taylor.

Sources: "Descendants of Robert Taylor" by Alfred Rudolph Justice; "The Livezey Family" by Charles Harper Smith.

THE HEATH FAMILY IN ENGLAND

RICHARD HEATH (No. 204) of Kinsley, Staffordshire, England, was the father of Robert Heath (No. 102), the emigrant to Pennsylvania in 1700 and of several daughters, who married and emigrated with their husbands and settled in Bucks County, along the Delaware River in Pennsylvania.

The following are the children of Richard Heath of Staffordshire, of whom we have information:

1. Ann of Harton in Staffordshire, Eng.; m. 5-1-1655 in Cheshire Meeting, James Harrison of Kendal, Westmoreland County. He came with his family to Pennsylvania in 1682; d. 8-6-1687.
2. Margaret of Harton, Staffordshire, m. under Cheshire Meeting 9-24-1660, at Jane Harrison's, Pownel fel, Thomas Janney. Thomas Janney came to Pennsylvania and settled in Bucks County in 1683. He died there, a prominent minister of Falls Monthly Meeting.
3. Jane, m. 10-30-1663, William Yardley, at Staffordshire Monthly Meeting. William Yardley, with his family, came to Pennsylvania in 1682. He died 1693 and was a minister of Falls Meeting.

(A testimony to all these brothers-in-law to Robert Heath is contained in the "Collection of Memorials Concerning Divers Deceased Ministers of the People Called Quakers.")

4. Robert (No. 102), b. in England; d. 1710 in Philadelphia, Pa.; m. 11-14-1681 at Staffordshire Meeting, England, Susanna Woolrich (No. 103), daughter of Thomas Woolrich of Shalford, Staffordshire, England. Susanna died after 1708 or 9, in Pennsylvania.

Source: "The Old Heath Mill and Its Early Owners" by Captain R. C. Holcomb, Vol. V, Bucks County Historical Society.

No. 102
First Generation. Heath Family Intermarried with Livezey Family.

ROBERT HEATH, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was the son of Richard Heath of Kinsley, Staffordshire, England. A deed to him on April 9 and 10, 1700, from his brother-in-law shows that

he was living at Lower Tean, Checkly Parish in Staffordshire on that date. He married, 11-14-1681 at Staffordshire Monthly Meeting, Susanna Woolrich (No. 103), daughter of Thomas Woolrich of Shalford in Staffordshire, England. Robert Heath died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1710. Susanna (Woolrich) Heath died after 1708-9 in Pennsylvania.

Robert Heath bought the 1000 acre tract from his brother-in-law, Thomas Woolrich, Jr., in 1700. Thomas Woolrich had a deed from William Penn for it recorded March 21 and 22, 1681. It was located in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. So far as is known, Thomas Woolrich never came to settle this land.

Robert Heath came to Pennsylvania about 1700, as shown by a certificate granted from Staffordshire Meeting, March 11, 1700, to William and Rosanna Till to go in care of Robert Heath and wife. Robert Heath was accompanied by his wife, Susanna Woolrich, and six children—Ann, Richard, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary and Susanna. From Thomas Woolrich he had town lots in Philadelphia on High Street (now Market Street), as well as the 1000 acres of land. He, also, bought 500 acres in Bristol Township, now part of Philadelphia, on which he located his homestead.

He located a mill on the 1000 acres in Bucks County, in Solebury Township below the Great Spring in 1702, sometimes called the Tean Mill after his home town in England, but it is usually known as the Heath Mill. The tract is not far from Beale Hill. Robert Heath does not appear to have lived on this tract. About the time he came into possession of it, William Penn and Robert Heath made an agreement that Robert Heath was to build the mill within a year and keep it in repair as a good water corn-mill for the use of the neighborhood. In consideration whereof, William Penn stipulated that so long as Robert Heath, his heirs or assigns should maintain a sufficient mill, no other should be built between the Great Spring head and the 1000 acres. It was the first mill built in that section. Richard, the son, inherited the mill from his father, whom he survived but one year. It then went to his sisters who sold it to Jacob Holcomb in 1712. Jacob Holcomb had married Mary Woolrich, a daughter of Thomas Woolrich, Jr. and cousin of the Heath sisters.

In Robert Heath's will dated January, 1708-9 he describes himself as "yeoman."

The children of Robert and Susanna (Woolrich) Heath were as follows:

1. Susanna, b. 8-12-1682, at "Goldhurst," Teane, Staffordshire, England; d. 4-28-1755; m. 7-27-1703, Morris Morris.

2. Ann, b. 7-29-1684; m. Richard Walln.
3. Richard, b. 6-11-1686; d. 1711, unmarried.
4. Elizabeth (No. 51), b. 6-5-1688, at Bassford; m. 9-27-1710, at Abington Meeting, Thomas Livezey (No. 50), b. 10-17-1689; d. 3-5-1759; he was the son of Jonathan and Rachel (Taylor) Livezey.
5. Hannah, b. 5-5-1690; d. 1763; m. 1st. 9-1-1711, Richard Worall at Oxford Meeting; 2nd. in 1725, Richard Sermon; 3rd. 2-26-1731, Samuel Hurford, son of John and Sarah Hurford at Abington Meeting.
6. Mary, b. 1693; d. 6-1-1777; m. 1-25-1717, George Emlen.

Sources: "The Old Heath Mill and Its Early Owners" by Captain R. C. Holcomb, Vol. V, Bucks County Historical Society, and "Bucks County History" by William W. H. Davis.

THE WOOLRICH FAMILY IN ENGLAND

THOMAS WOOLRICH, SR. of Shalford (also spelled Shawford), Staffordshire, England, the father of Susanna Woolrich, who married Robert Heath, had several other children, some of whose children emigrated to America.

The children of Thomas Woolrich, Sr. were:

SECOND GENERATION

1. Thomas Woolrich, Jr. of Shalford, Staffordshire, yeoman, who had a deed to the 1000 acres in Bucks County, Pa. on which Robert Heath built the Heath Mill and which is now the town of New Hope. Thomas Woolrich, Jr. married 9-10-1682, Sarah Cossinet of Parshaw, Wooster, spinster. She died 4th. mo. 1706. Thomas Woolrich, Jr. remained in England at Shalford.
2. Jane Woolrich of Shawford, Staffordshire; m. 5-19-1668, John Armitt of Nettle Beds in Cheshire at Matthew Babb's house in the City of Chester (Staffordshire and Cheshire Monthly Meetings).
3. Hannah Woolrich, daughter of Thomas Woolrich (the elder) of Shawford, Staffordshire, m. 8-28-1680 John Whitakers (yeoman) of Leekemoreside, Staffordshire (Staffordshire Monthly Meeting).
4. Susanna Woolrich (No. 103), married 11-14-1681, Robert Heath (No. 102), son of Richard Heath of Kinsley, Staffordshire, at Staffordshire Monthly Meeting. He d. 1710 in Philadelphia, Pa. She died in Pennsylvania after 1708-9.
5. Elizabeth Woolrich of Bartholomew Close, London, spinster, m. 2-2-1674, William Parker at Bull and Mouth (Quarterly Meeting of London and Middlesex). She was a widow in a certificate dated 12-25-1701 granted to Joseph Parker, aged 14, who went to his uncle, Robert Heath, in Pennsylvania.

The Armitt children seem, also, to have come to America, as Richard Armitt witnessed the will of Robert Heath and Thomas Armitt and John Stephen Armitt were legatees in Richard Heath's will dated 1711; as was, also, Joseph Parker.

The children of Thomas Woolrich, Jr. and Sarah (Cossinet) Woolrich were:

THIRD GENERATION

1. Elizabeth, b. 9-24-1683 at Bassford, m. 2-28-1707 at Abington Meeting, John Holcomb.
2. Cossinet, b. 9-11-1684 at Leeke; d. 1687.
3. Josiah, b. 6-17-1686 at Leeke; d. y. 1687.
4. Rebecca, b. 9-27-1687; d. y.
5. Rebecca, b. 7-3-1692; d. age 17, 1709, buried at Shalford.
6. Mary, twin of Rebecca, No. 5; b. 7-3-1692. Probably the Mary who married in 1712 at Falls Meeting, Pa. Jacob Holcomb.
7. John, b. 5-22-1695; m. 3-3-1722 at Cheshire Monthly Meeting, Elizabeth Wallsworth.
8. Samuel ——, m. 2-10-1724, Elizabeth Tower, daughter of Samuel Tower of Over Whitley, Cheshire.

Source: "The Old Heath Mill and Its Early Owners" by Captain R. C. Holcomb, Vol. V. Bucks County Historical Society.

ENGLISH SPENCERS

MR. HOWARD M. JENKINS in his "Descendants of Samuel Spencer" has given a brief account of English families of Spencers, without attempting to trace the English ancestry of Samuel Spencer of Barbadoes, who died in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1705. If Samuel Spencer was the son of John Spencer of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who was drowned in 1683 and who sold land to persons in the Barbadoes, and who, presumably, was the John Spencer of London who bought the same land; there was no further tracing of this particular John Spencer. He or his forbears may have come, as many did, in the 16th. and 17th. centuries to London to seek their fortunes. From what section of England they came, we can only conjecture, until further research is made in England.

From Mr. Jenkins' search, written in 1891, we glean the following facts—

English Spencers came from all walks of life.

The "Peerage" of England has three titles borne by Spencer families: Duke of Marlborough, Earl of Spencer and Baron Churchill. They are descendants from one ancestor, Sir John Spencer of Wormleighton in Warwickshire, who died in 1521. From him was descended, also, Sir John Spencer of Althorp in Northamptonshire, who died in 1600.

A Sir James Spencer (of Cheshire family) was Lord Mayor of London in 1527. A Sir John Spencer held the same office in 1594, possibly he was Sir John of Althorp.

Warwickshire and Northamptonshire were the homes of the families who earliest bore the name of Spencer.

Spencers are now found in many other counties. Many of the coats of arms of different sections are similar. This is a heraldic index of a common origin and an aid in tracing ancestry.

The Marlborough arms, showing a combination of Spencer and Churchill, show for Spencer:

Arms: Second and third quarterly argent and gules; on a bend sable, between two frettes or, three escallops of the first.

Crest for Spencer: Out of a ducal coronet a demi griffin.

The escallop, or shell, was used in the earliest arms of the Warwickshire family. The escallop signified, in old heraldry, that the bearer had made pilgrimages to the Holy Land, where such shells were found and brought home.

The arms of the Baron Churchill are similar to those of the Marlboroughs, a combination of Spencer and Churchill.

The Spencers of Wormleighton of 1500 had:

Arms: Azure, a fess ermine between six mews heads erased, argent.

Source: "Descendants of Samuel Spencer" by Howard M. Jenkins.

No. 52

First Generation. *Spencer Family Intermarried with Whitton, Dawes and Thomas Roberts Families.*

SAMUEL SPENCER, THE IMMIGRANT.

The history of Samuel Spencer, the first, presumably the immigrant, is gleaned for the most part from his will.

Samuel Spencer's will dated 11-26-1705 and entered for probate 12-20-1705, describes him as "Samuel Spencer, late of Barbados and now of County of Philadelphia, mercht." He left twenty pounds to his eldest son, Samuel, and a suit of clothes fit for him to be sent in to his "relacons in Barbados"; also twenty pounds to son, William Spencer; to friend, Mary Maddox, fifteen pounds. Thomas Maddox, his friend, to be executor. Witnesses—Thomas Millard and Edward ffarmer. He was born about 1672.

George Roberts (No. 6) son of Mary (Spencer) Roberts (No. 13) says in his manuscript family record, that Samuel Spencer was a sea captain and that on a return trip to England, he died at sea. Other branches of the Spencer family have the same tradition, but the weight of evidence is that he died on land in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and not at sea.

He married before 1700, Elizabeth Whitton (No. 53), daughter of Robert Whitton of Upper Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. She was born in 1676 and died in 1702 of smallpox. When he died, his two sons, Samuel and William under age were left orphans. In his will he requested that they were to be sent to relatives in the Barbadoes. There is no evidence that they went, but there is evidence that they were reared by their maternal relatives, Robert Whitton, their grandfather, and their uncle, Richard Whitton in Upper Dublin.

It seems probable from the legacy in his will to friend, Mary Maddox, that he was contemplating a second marriage to her at the time of his death.

There are no land entries in his name, but the marriage certificate of his son, William, says that he was the son of Samuel Spencer of Horsham

in Philadelphia County. It then seems certain that the Spencers lived in Horsham.

The ancestry of Samuel Spencer, the immigrant, is not known, but as the Barbadoes were English colonies, he no doubt was a scion of an English family. As early as 1679, Spencers appeared in the parish lists in the Barbadoes. One John Spencer is named in 1681. A John Spencer of London, "Taylor" had a lease of 125 acres of land from William Penn in Pennsylvania. In 1683, John Spencer of Philadelphia assigned this to Henry Jones of Barbadoes. John Spencer and his wife were drowned in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 10-22-1683. He left two sons, James born 11-27-1670 and Samuel, born 11-1-1672. It seems possible and probable that Samuel Spencer, who married Elizabeth Whitton, the first of the name of whom we are certain in this country, was the son of John Spencer of Bucks County. It is possible that he was sent as an orphan and small child to relatives in the Barbadoes, as he planned his own children should be.

Samuel Spencer (No. 52) and Elizabeth (Whitton) Spencer (No. 53) had two sons:

1. Samuel (No. 26), b. 8-22-1699; d. 6-30-1777; m. 4-18-1723 at Plymouth Meeting, Mary Dawes (No. 27), daughter of Abraham and Edith Dawes of Whitemarsh, Philadelphia County. She was b. 11-22-1701; d. 4-16-1776.
2. William, b. 11-1-1701; d. 3-20-1756 in Bucks Co., Pa.; m. 3-24-1733, at Gwynedd Meeting, Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Ellis and Anne Lewis of Upper Dublin, Philadelphia County. She died 4-11-1789. William was buried in Horsham Friends' Burying Ground.

Sources: "Descendants of Samuel Spencer" by Howard M. Jenkins; Family Records by George Roberts.

No. 26
Second Generation. Spencer Family.

SAMUEL SPENCER

Was the son of Samuel Spencer and Elizabeth (Whitton) Spencer. He was born 8-22-1699, probably in Upper Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. He died 6-30-1777, probably in the same township. He married 4-18-1723, at Plymouth Meeting, Mary Dawes (No. 27), daughter of Abraham and Edith Dawes of White-

marsh, Philadelphia County. She was born 11-22-1701; died 4-16-1776.

Samuel Spencer was left an orphan at a tender age and was reared by the family of his mother, the Whittons. He bought land in Upper Dublin, but also inherited some from his uncle, Richard Whitton, in 1743. He bought a tract, also, in Moreland.

Samuel and Mary (Dawes) Spencer had the following children:

1. Jacob, b. 2-16-1724; d. 1782; m. 1745, Hannah Jarrett.
2. Joseph, b. 2-21-1726; d. 3-31-1796; m. 1747 Hannah Lukens, and second, in 1761, Abigail Conrad.
3. Edith, b. 11-28-1727; d. age 14.
4. Elizabeth, b. 10-1-1729; m. 1751, Joseph Lukens.
5. John, b. 9-1-1731; d. 1812; m. 11-21-1752, Elizabeth Kirk.
6. Nathan, b. 5-30-1734; d. 1806 in Loudoun Co., Va.; m. 4-19-1756, Hannah Loufborough.
7. Sarah, b. 3-14-1736; d. ——; m. 3-22-1770 in Loudoun Co., Va., William Nichols.
8. Abraham, b. 8-17-1738; d. aged 3.
9. Richard, b. 6-16-1740; died in infancy.
10. Richard, b. 9-16-1742; died in infancy.
11. William, b. 11-8-1743; died young.
12. Edith, b. 3-22-1746; d. ——; m. 1st. George Shoemaker, 4-19-1768, 2nd. Joseph Clark, 12-9-1791.
13. Mary (No. 13), b. 10-22-1750; d. 4-3-1784; m. 11-15-1774 at Horsham Meeting, Jonathan Roberts (No. 12).

Sources: "Descendants of Samuel Spencer" by Howard M. Jenkins; George Roberts' Bible.

WHITTON

No. 106

First Generation. Whitton Family Intermarried with Spencer Family.

ROBERT WHITTON, THE IMMIGRANT,

Came from Snape in Yorkshire, England, about 1686 or 1687 to Upper Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. In 1686, he bought land of Robert Lodge of York County, England. The land was surveyed to Robert Whitton in 1687. There were 300 acres in Dublin Township and 200 acres in Chester County.

An old Whitton Bible owned by a Germantown descendant of the Spencers, shows the marriage of Robert Whitton to —— (words illegible) in 1673. The births and some of the deaths of his children follow. Robert Whitton died after 1723. He is styled yeoman in some of the documents.

Robert Whitton's children are as follows:

1. Thomas, b. 6 mo. —, 1674; d. 1702; m. Susanna Duffield, daughter of Benjamin Duffield of Byberry.
2. Elizabeth (No. 53), b. 7-27-1676; d. 8-8-1702; m. Samuel Spencer (No. 52).
3. Richard, b. 7-3-1679; d. 11 mo. —, 1743; m. 1712 Elizabeth Ayley of Philadelphia County (Abington Records). Richard married a second time, 8-31-1737, Rebecca Parry.
4. Joseph, b. 8-15-1682; d. 8 mo. —, 1703, probably unmarried.
5. Katherina, b. 6-7-1685.

The descendants of the second generation of the Whittons were—Thomas Whitton, one son, Thomas Whitton.

Elizabeth (Whitton) Spencer, two sons, Samuel Spencer and William Spencer.

No other descendants so far as is known.

Source: "Descendants of Samuel Spencer" by Howard M. Jenkins.

DAWES

No. 54

First Generation. Dawes Family Intermarried with Spencer Family.

ABRAHAM DAWES, THE IMMIGRANT,

Is said to have come from London, England. He was in Whitemarsh as early as 1713. The home of Abraham Dawes and his wife, Edith (No. 55), was on the Butler turnpike, on the line of Whitpain and near the hamlet of Broad Axe. The old house has a stone in the front wall bearing the inscription—A. & E. D., 1715.

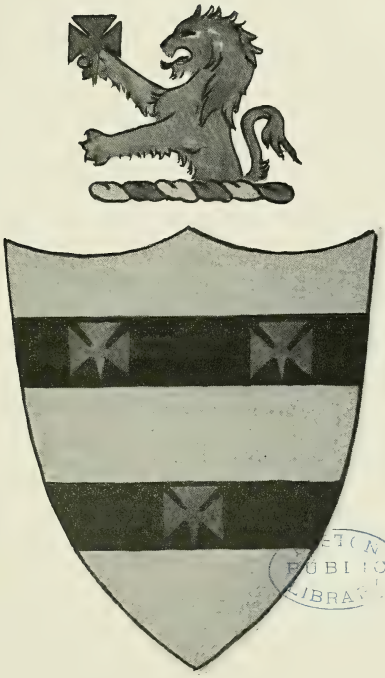
He was a Quaker and a substantial citizen possessed of good estate at his death, approximately 900 acres of land beside personal property. He died 12-26-1730. (Plymouth Meeting Records.)

He describes himself in his will as malster. The will was made March 15-1727 and was proved May 14-1731. In it he named his wife, Edith, son, John Dawes, as executors. John is, also, named as eldest son. He mentions son, Joseph, and son, Abraham, daughter, Mary, wife of Samuel Spencer, and daughter, Sarah Daws.

Of Abraham and Edith Dawes' five children, we have fragmentary information:

1. John, died before his father.
2. Joseph, inherited under his father's will 419 acres of land, which included the homestead.
3. Abraham, inherited 350 acres. He became a prominent citizen of Whitpain. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, being the first in Whitpain Township. He married first, 8-20-1731, Mary Harry, daughter of David Harry of Whitemarsh. He married second, Hannah ——. His will was proved Feb. 24-1776. In 1736 he built the house, Dawesfield, and this was used by the American Army as a headquarters from Oct. 19 to Nov. 2, 1777. Both Washington and Lafayette occupied rooms there during that period. This was shortly after the death of Abraham Dawes, Jr., and the house was occupied by his daughter who had married James Morris.
4. Mary (No. 27), b. 11-22-1701; d. 4-16-1776; m. 4-18-1723, at Plymouth Meeting, Samuel Spencer (No. 26). Among those who signed her wedding certificate, was Sarah Hank, probably the great grandmother of Abraham Lincoln's mother.
5. Sarah, under eighteen at the date of her father's will, March 15-1727, also unmarried.

Source: "Descendants of Samuel Spencer" by Howard M. Jenkins.



FELLS OF LONGLANDS

FELLS OF ENGLAND

FELL is a place name and is derived from the district of Furness Fells, which is the general name for High Furness in England. Fells were an ancient Saxon family in Furness. The Fells of Redman Hall are known to have been there nineteen generations. The Fells of Hawkswell are of the same antiquity. Judge Thomas Fell of Swarthmoor Hall in Lancashire was descended from the Hawkswell family. It is thought that our ancestor, Joseph Fell, the immigrant, was related to, but not directly descended from the family of Judge Thomas Fell.

Judge Thomas Fell married in 1632, Margaret Askew, daughter of John Askew, who was son of William Askew. John Askew was of Marsh Grange in the parish of Dalton Furness. Marsh Grange and Seaton Priory were granted to Hugh Askew (spelled Ascough, Asketh and Askey) by Henry VIII in 1542. He then became Sir Hugh Askew. His estate went to William Askew, a son of Anne Askew, the martyr, who because of religious opinions and her expression of them was burned at the stake in the time of Henry VIII. Margaret Askew, daughter of John, son of William, son of Anne Askew, was then great-granddaughter of Anne Askew, the martyr. Both Judge Fell and Margaret (Askew) Fell were converts to the teaching of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers. Judge Fell died in 1658. They had lived together 26 years and had nine children. Margaret Fell married again, 8-18-1669, George Fox, the Founder of the Society of Friends. Her children approved, with the exception of her son. George Fox died in 1690 and Margaret Askew Fell Fox died in 1702 in her eighty-eighth year.

Joseph Fell, the immigrant, was the son of John and Margaret Fell of Longlands in the parish of Uldale in the County of Cumberland, England. John Fell, his father, died at Longlands 12-22-1670. His wife, Margaret, died 3-5-1693. They had seven children.

Children of John and Margaret Fell of Longlands:

1. Jane, b. ——; m. 1677 William Adcock.
2. Ann, b. ——; m. John Fearon.
3. Agnes, b. 12-22-165-, d. unmarried.
4. John, b. 12-22-165- (Twin of Agnes); m. 1682, Ruth Peacock.
5. Matthew, b. 1-19-1659; m. ——.
6. Margaret, b. 9-19-1664, d. unmarried.
7. Joseph (No. 56), (the immigrant), b. 8-19-1668; m. 1st. Bridget Willson and 2nd. Elizabeth Doyle (No. 57).

Longlands, the ancestral home of Joseph Fell, was owned by the Fells for six hundred years. It is a two-story house, built of red sandstone, now whitewashed. The steps are of red sandstone, also. It has many rooms, none large, with small diamond-paned windows and joist ceilings. Behind it is a mountain known as Longlands Fells. The owner of Longlands in 1891 was Mrs. Burgess of Strathwaite House, not far from Longlands. She was Miss Annie R. Fell, daughter of Rev. Richmond Fell, Jr., and granddaughter of Rev. Richmond Fell. To her we are indebted for the copy of the coat of arms of the Fells of Longlands.

Coats of arms have been found for the Fells of Dalton Gate and Swarthmoor Hall. There is a similarity between the arms of Swarthmoor Hall and a quartering of those of the Fells of Dalton Gate. The crests of the two families are identical. The heraldic implication would be that the families of Dalton Gate and Swarthmoor Hall are related and have a common origin. The arms of the Fells of Longlands are quite different, though one authority claims the Longlands Fells are from the Dalton Gate family.

Sources: "Genealogy of the Fell Family" by Sarah M. Fell and "Fells of Swarthmoor Hall" by Maria Webb.

No. 56

First Generation. *Fell Family Intermarried with Doyle, Watson, Kinsey and Thomas Roberts Families.*

JOSEPH FELL, THE IMMIGRANT.

A narrative account of the life of Joseph Fell, written by him and dated Buckingham, 6th. day of 12th. month, 1744, and signed, Joseph Fell, was found fifty years later in the attic of the house where his eldest son had lived and died.

The narrative says he was born at Longlands in the Parish of Uldale, County of Cumberland in Old England. He was the youngest of seven children, 3 sons and 4 daughters. His father's name was John Fell and his mother's Margaret Fell. He was born October 19-1668. His father died when he was 2 years old and his mother lived about 20 years, a widow. He was put a prentice to one John Bond, a house carpenter and joyner at Wheelbarrow Hill near Carlisle in Cumberland County, where he served 4 years and after that followed his trade while in England. When he was 30 years of age, he married Bridget Willson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Willson of Granary, Parish of Caldbeck in Cumberland County. They had two sons born in Cumberland—Joseph and Benjamin, and

after that they moved to this country. They sailed in the ship, Cumberland, from White Haven, Cumberland with Captain Matthias Gale. They reached Belfast and remained there about a week and sailed for the Capes of Virginia, reaching there in 29 days. They went ashore at the mouth of the Potomac River, took a shallop to Choptand, Maryland, thence to Frenchtown and New Castle. There they took a boat to Bristol in Bucks County. This in the year 1705. They lived at first in Makefield, where their daughter, Tamar, was born. When she was seven weeks old they went to Buckingham, where two years later Mary was born. Eleven days after, Bridget Fell died. He was a widower 3 years and then married Elizabeth Doyle, who was born in this country. Her father was an Irishman and her mother was born in Rhode Island. They lived together 34 years. She was 20 years younger than he was. He was in his 77th year at the time of the writing of the narrative. He had eleven children, four by his first wife and seven by the second wife. He says he "lived in the middle station of life—neither rich nor poor, but not burdensome to anybody."

He died in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 4-9-1748. He was buried in Buckingham graveyard. He married first, 3-2-1700, Bridget Willson of Granary, Parish of Caldbeck, Cumberland, England. Bridget was born 3-19-1673; died 5-7-1708 in Buckingham and is buried in Buckingham graveyard. He married second, 3-10-1711, Elizabeth Doyle (No. 57) of Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in Buckingham Meeting House. She was born 1688 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and died 4-17-1784 in her 97th year. She was the daughter of Edward Doyle and Rebecca (Dungan) Doyle. She was a minister in the Society of Friends and is said to have been a very beautiful woman, with a fine complexion and rosy cheeks.

Joseph Fell was prominent in his community and served in the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from Bucks County in 1721, 1723, 1724, 1725 and 1733.

Joseph Fell and Bridget (Willson) Fell had four children:

1. Joseph, b. 4-29-1701 in England; d. 2-22-1777; m. 1-4-1735, Mary Kinsey, dau. of Edmund and Sarah (Ogborn) Kinsey; b. 2-20-1715; d. 12-29-1769.
2. Benjamin, b. 9-1-1703; d. 9-12-1758; m. 1st., 6-27-1728, Hannah Scarborough, b. 8-31-1704; d. 2-21-1743, dau. of John Scarborough; m. 2nd. 3-17-1745, Hannah Iredell of Horsham; d. 11-27-1755; m. 3rd. 9 mo. 1757, Sarah Rawlings.
3. Tamar, b. 1-25-1706; d. between 1744 and 1750; m. 11-30-

1734, David Kinsey, b. 7-3-1712, son of Edmund and Sarah (Ogborn) Kinsey of Buckingham.

4. Mary, b. 4-26-1708; d. 1751, unmarried.

Joseph Fell and Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell had seven children:

5. John (No. 28), b. 5-7-1712; d. 11-20-1762; m. 8 mo. 1738, Elizabeth Watson (No. 29), b. 12-22-1717; d. 3-12-1812, in her 95th year. She was daughter of Dr. John Watson and Ann (Beal) Watson of Buckingham.
6. Sarah, b. 8-26-1713; d. 10-11-1797; m. 1735, Richard Church, b. in Ireland; d. 6-11-1776.
7. Isaac, b. 6-17-1715; m. 1742, Hannah Haines, nee Hough, of Salem, N. J.
8. Rachel, b. 10-17-1716; m. 1st. 1741, John Kinsey, b. 2-5-1719, son of Edmund and Sarah (Ogborn) Kinsey; m. 2nd. 1746, Isaac Kirk of Buckingham.
9. Titus, b. 5-7-1722; d. 1772; m. 10-15-1747 in Wrightstown Meeting, Elizabeth Heston, b. 4-30-1727; d. 1790, dau. of Zebulon and Elizabeth (Buckman) Heston.
10. Thomas, b. 6-9-1725; m. 2-24-1750, Jane Kirk, dau. of Godfrey Kirk.
11. George, b. 9-13-1728; d. 1777; m. 3-6-1751, Sarah Kirk, d. 1774, dau. of Godfrey Kirk of Wrightstown.

Source: "Genealogy of the Fell Family" by Sarah M. Fell.

No. 28
Second Generation. Fell Family.

JOHN FELL,

Son of Joseph Fell and Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell, was born 5-7-1712 in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died 11-20-1762 in Bucks County. He married 8th. mo., 1738, Elizabeth Watson (No. 29), born 12-22-1717; died 3-12-1812 in her 95th. year. She was daughter of Dr. John Watson and Ann (Beal) Watson of Buckingham. She was able to attend meeting in 1809, when she was 92 years of age. John and Elizabeth (Watson) Fell lived near Doylestown in Warwick Township, Bucks County. During the Revolution, Elizabeth Fell, widow of John Fell, lived in the homestead and her son, Jonathan Fell, lived with her. General Washington camped at the home of Elizabeth (Watson) Fell the night of June 20, 1778. (Bucks Co. History.) It is

said that Gen. Washington started his troops in the early morning by the family clock, which is still owned by her descendants. Elizabeth Fell and her son, Thomas Fell, rendered personal services to General Washington. Her son, Jonathan, was, also, a patriot.

John Fell and Elizabeth (Watson) Fell had ten children:

1. Ann, b. 10-6-1739; d. 3-20-1828; m. 5-17-1758, Joseph Chapman, b. 8-20-1733; d. 8 mo. 1790, son of Abraham Chapman and Susanna (Olden) Chapman.
2. Jonathan, b. 12-2-1741; d. 5-10-1817; m. 12-16-1767, Rebecca Wilson, b. 6-7-1743; d. 6-22-1814, dau. Samuel and Rebecca (Canby) Wilson. They lived in his father's homestead near Doylestown in Warwick Township, Bucks County.
3. Elizabeth, b. 5-25-1743; d. 6th. mo. 1748.
4. Sarah, b. 8-25-1745; d. 9-20-1782; m. 4-14-1779, Thomas Wilson of Middletown Township; b. 1-19-1731, d. 7-23-1803, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Canby) Wilson.
5. John, b. 7-8-1748 in Warwick Township; d. 9-7-1819 in New London Township, Chester County, Pa.; m. 4-19-1775 in Falls Meeting House, Sarah Palmer, b. 5-26-1753 in Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County; d. 3-15-1796 in New London, dau. Jonathan and Ann (Watson) Palmer.
6. Elizabeth, b. 9-19-1751; d. 1-21-1819; m. 5-15-1771, John Wilson, b. 5-5-1745; d. 10-15-1821, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Canby) Wilson of Buckingham.
7. Alice, b. 9-3-1754; d. 11-6-1840; m. 1-9-1772, Ezra Comfort, a Quaker minister, b. 8-1-1747; d. 1-15-1820, son of Stephen and Mercy (Croasdale) Comfort of Middletown Township.
8. Watson, b. 9-28-1756; d. 8-23-1834; m. 4-28-1784, Elizabeth Blackfan, b. 2-23-1759; d. 6-30-1844, dau. of William and Esther (Dawson) Blackfan.
9. Thomas (No. 14), b. 5-14-1759; d. 3-2-1849; m. 1-30-1782, Elizabeth Kinsey (No. 15), b. 8-5-1760; d. 3-6-1845, dau. of Thomas and Margaret (Smith) Kinsey of Buckingham, who in 1788 removed to Chester County.
10. Jane, b. 10-24-1761; d. 7-7-1799; m. 5-22-1782, Moses Quinby, b. 6-2-1759, d. 9-1-1824, son of Isaiah and Rachel (Warford) Quinby of Amwell, Hunterdon County, N. J. It is said at the time of the Revolutionary War, Jane Fell owned a beautiful horse. The English soldiers came to take

it. She stood in the stable door and said: "If you take the horse, you take it over my dead body." They did NOT take the horse.

Source: "Genealogy of the Fell Family" by Sarah M. Fell.

No. 14
Third Generation. Fell Family.

THOMAS FELL

Was the son of John Fell and Elizabeth (Watson) Fell. He was born 5-14-1759 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died 3-2-1849. He married 1-30-1782, Elizabeth Kinsey (No. 15), born 8-5-1760; died 3-6-1845, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Smith) Kinsey of Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Thomas and Elizabeth Fell lived in Bucks County until the spring of 1788, when they removed to a farm in Penn Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. They remained there until nearly the close of their lives. They died at their son, Lewis,' in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, and are buried in Old West Grove Burying Ground. Thomas Fell was blind for three years before his death.

"In his early life he was a blacksmith and worked in a smithy at the foot of Buckingham Mountain. When General Washington and his army were encamped around Buckingham Meeting House, he shod the army horses. Sometimes they shod as many as sixty a day. Washington would have no one but Thomas Fell shoe his own horse. At one time Thomas Fell was taken by a recruiting officer, but as soon as he obtained an interview with General Washington he told him to go home, that he could do them more good there than in the army." (Personal service to Washington, accepted by the Daughters of the American Revolution for membership.)

Thomas Fell and Elizabeth (Kinsey) Fell had ten children:

1. Alice (No. 7), b. 1-14-1783 in Bucks County, Pa.; d. 7-15-1870 in Wilmington, Delaware; m. 11-12-1807 George Roberts (No. 6), b. 10-30-1781; d. 4-3-1860, Wilmington, Del., son of Jonathan and Mary (Spencer) Roberts of Montgomery Co., Pa.
2. Letitia, b. 3-27-1784 in Bucks Co., d. 5-6-1841; m. 11-10-1802, William Townsend, b. 7-22-1777; d. 11-18-1839,

son of William Townsend and Elizabeth (Watson) Townsend.

3. Sarah, b. 1-1-1786, Bucks Co., Pa., d. 12-10-1850; m. in 1805, Isaac Jeanes of Horsham, Montgomery County, Pa., son of Isaac Jeanes.
4. Cynthia, b. 3-7-1789 in Chester County, Pa., d. 7-5-1868 at Chester Hill, Morgan County, Ohio; m. 9-14-1809 Samuel Lee, b. 3-14-1788; d. 1-23-1862 in Ohio, son of John Lee and Elizabeth (Ellis) Lee of Exeter, Berks County, Pa.
5. Elizabeth, b. 4-27-1791 in Chester Co., Pa.; d. 5-15-1838 at George Roberts' in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pa.; m. 9-21-1809, Joseph Wilkinson, b. 10-7-1781 in London Grove; d. 5-20-1834, son of Thomas Wilkinson and Alice (Pyle) Wilkinson of New London, Chester County, Pa.
6. Joseph, b. 2-25-1793 in Chester Co., Pa.; d. 5-10-1871 in Champaign County, Ohio; m. 1818, Ann Lambourn, b. 8-25-1795; d. 1-16-1868 in Ohio, dau. of George and Martha (Marshall) Lambourn.
7. Thomas, b. 4-2-1795; d. 10-3-1810 from the bite of a black spider.
8. Lewis, b. 4-7-1797 in Chester Co., Pa.; m. 10-16-1822, Ann Smith, b. 10-28-1801, dau. of Ezra and Margery (Hayhurst) Smith of Bucks Co., Pa. They were living on a farm in New Castle County, in Mill Creek Hundred in 1891. He lived under the administration of every President of the United States until his death.
9. Rebecca, b. 12-23-1800, in Chester Co., Pa.; d. 12-26-1878; m. 3-15-1821, Jesse Michener, b. 9-26-1795; d. 4-29-1858 in Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pa., son of Joseph and Ann (Dunn) Michener of London Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
10. Esther, b. 1-20-1804 in Chester Co., Pa.; d. 5-17-1857 near Salem, Ohio; m. 3-14-1822, Job Lambourn, b. 8-16-1799; d. 3-13-1888, son of David and Elizabeth Lambourn.

Sources: "Genealogy of the Fell Family" by Sarah M. Fell and George Roberts' Family Record.

DOYLE

No. 114

First Generation. Doyle Family Intermarried with Dungan and Fell Families.

EDWARD DOYLE, THE IMMIGRANT.

In the narrative account of his life, Joseph Fell says, that the father of his wife, Elizabeth Doyle, was an Irishman.

An early map of Ireland owned and copyrighted by George H. O'Sullivan of Brooklyn, New York, shows localities in which kings and chiefs of families of famous Irish names once ruled. The Milesian chiefs were distinguished by O and Mac as prefixes. On this map O'Doyle is found in southeastern Galway County, not far from the Roscommon line. It is not unlikely that Edward Doyle's family originated in that section of Ireland.

He emigrated from Ireland in 1683. He came in the ship "Lion de Liverpool" as an indentured servant of Joseph Fisher of Stillorgan, near Dublin and arrived in the Delaware River 8-14-1683. The term of his service was 4 years and he was to receive in addition to his passage, 4 £ - 10s. and 50 acres of land. He was free 8-14-1687. He appeared shortly after his disembarkment in New Britain Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Edward "Doyal" was listed as an owner of cattle in Bucks County in 1684.

He married Rebecca Dungan (No. 115), daughter of Rev. Thomas Dungan and Elizabeth (Weaver) Dungan, probably soon after 1687, when his indenture expired. Rebecca was born in Rhode Island about 1670 and died in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, circa 1722. Records show that Edward and Rebecca Doyle were baptized at Cold Spring, Bucks County, in 1696. He bought, June 9, 1696, 50 acres of land from his brother-in-law, Clement Dungan.

Edward Doyle's will was dated September 16, 1702 and was probated March 13, 1703. He died in Bristol Township, Bucks County and is buried in the Baptist Graveyard at Cold Spring, Bristol Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

In his will he mentioned sons—Clement and Edward—and wife, Rebecca. The will is recorded in the Register's office, Philadelphia, Book B, page 289. In the will he left 50 acres to his wife, Rebecca, a breeding mare to his son, Edward, and her colt to his son, Clement. The residue of his

estate to his wife, Rebecca. Rebecca married a second time, September 29, 1706, David Griffith.

Edward Doyle and his wife, Rebecca (Dungan) Doyle (No. 115) had three children:

1. Elizabeth (No. 57), b. 1688 in Bucks County, Pa.; d. 4-17-1784 in Bucks Co.; m. 3-10-1711 at Falls Meeting in Bucks Co., Joseph Fell (No. 56). She became a minister in the Society of Friends.
2. Edward, b. ca. 1690; d. 1770 in New Britain, Bucks Co.; m. ca. 1711, Martha Hellings. He bought land in Doylestown Township, Bucks County, and some on Court and Fountain Streets in what is now Doylestown. This he deeded to his son, William Doyle, who was born about 1720. The cross roads at Doylestown was known as William Doyle's Tavern and the town was named for the tavern. Doyle's Tavern continued until 1774.
3. Clement, b. ——; d. 1771; m. Margaret ——, also bought land in Doylestown Township.

The names Doyle and Dungan appear frequently in Revolutionary lists of companies from Bucks County. In Warwick Company, Aug. 21, 1775, are listed Stephen Doyle, William and Joseph Doyle. In John Lacy's Battalion, Dec. 3, 1777, were privates—Stephen Doyle and William Doyle.

Sources: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy" by A. R. Justice; "History of Bucks County, Pa.", Vol. III, p. 454 by William W. H. Davis and "Genealogy of Fell Family" by Sarah M. Fell.

OLD WORLD DUNGANS

THE Dungans were a Celtic family. The name is variously spelled Dungan, O'Donaghan, O'Donegan, Dunnegan, Donnagan, Donagan, Donegan, Dungen, Dungin and Dongan. Even the name of the Rev. Thomas Dungan was frequently spelled Dongan.

From the year 1599, the family seat was at Castleton, Kildrought, now Celbridge, County Kildare, Ireland.

The family is an old one in Ireland. Its antiquity is shrouded in tradition and myths. Mention is made of O'Donegan as Prince of Aradle, of the race of Heremon. Heremon was the first Irish King who ruled, says tradition, after 1699 B. C. It is not claimed that Dongans as such were contemporaneous with King Heremon. Other early documents indicate that the Dungan family came from England to Ireland in the 13th. century. Mention is made that families of English descent in Kildare, included Dungans or Dongans. Among the noble families of Limerick were—the Dungans, Earls of Limerick.

"Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland 1536-1810," mentions the will of Richard Dongan, barrister of Dublin in 1574. *The evidence is that they were brothers of Sir John Dongan, who died in 1592.* He was created Earl of Dungannon by Queen Elizabeth. There was, also, William Dongan Fitzpatrick, whose property went into the possession of Sir Walter Dongan Bart, son of and heir of Sir John Dongan. Sir John Dongan's will mentions a brother, Thomas Dongan. These were, no doubt, sons of Sir Patrick Dongan, who was the first generation of whom we know.

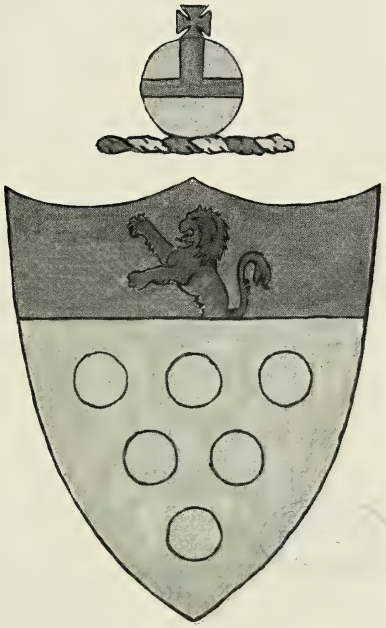
The coat of arms of Sir John Dongan was:

Arms: Az, six plates, three, two and one, on a chief or a demi lion rampant gu.

Crest: An orb arg. banded and surmounted by a cross pattee or.

SECOND GENERATION

Sir John Dongan died August 8, 1592. He married about 1577 Margaret Forster, who was buried June 21, 1597. She was daughter of Walter and Lady Margaret (Netterville) Forster of Dublin, Ireland. Through Margaret Forster came the royal descent of the Dungans. Sir John Dongan and his wife are buried in St. John's Church, Dublin. A report of the "Inquisition Post Mortem" states that Walter was his eldest son, William his second son, Edward his third son and Thomas his fourth son; that the



DUNGAN

eldest son, Walter, was twelve years, nine months old at the time of his father's death.

Children of Sir John Dongan and Margaret (Forster) Dongan:

THIRD GENERATION

1. Walter, b. Nov. 8, 1579; d. Dec. 21, 1626. His grandson, Sir William Dongan, died 1698 and was first Earl of Limerick.
2. William, a barrister, Recorder of Dublin; b. Dec. —, 1589 (?); d. Dec. 11, 1622.
3. Edward, magistrate in County Kildare; d. 1639.
4. Thomas, b. about 1584; m. about 1605. He was sent by his mother to London to acquire an English education and studied for the legal profession. In the London Lincoln's Inn Admission Register folio 143, p. 171, he is referred to as Thomas Dongan of Thavies Inn, 4th. son of John Dongan, late of Castletown, County Kildare, Ireland. In the will of his brother, Edward, he is called, "My brother, Thomas Dongan, of Griffinrath in the parish of Ballybashall and received a legacy of tithes of Newton by the sea, County of Dublin, and also, Glencap and Glencormack, County of Wicklow, to him and his heirs male." He was called Thomas Dongan of Lincoln's Inn Gent. and was made Overseer of the will.

Thomas Dongan, Gent. had the following children and possibly others:

FOURTH GENERATION

1. John, of Possicktown, Gent. b. ca. 1606; d. Nov. 29, 1665.
2. William, b. about 1607; d. at St. Martins in the Fields, London; buried, Sept. 20, 1636; m. 1626, Frances Latham, bapt. Feb. 15, 1609; d. Sept. 1677 at Newport, Rhode Island, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Latham. William Dongan was a merchant and perfumer of London. The will of William Dunghen, dated Sept. 13, 1636, made bequests to his children—Barbara, William, Frances and Thomas, and to his wife, Frances.

William Dungan and his wife, Frances, had the following children:

FIFTH GENERATION

1. Barbara, b. ca. 1628 in England; m. Hon. James Barker.
2. Frances, b. ca. 1630 in London; d. at Warwick, R. I.; m. Hon. Randall Holden.

3. William, b. ca. 1632, in London.
4. Thomas (No. 230), b. ca. 1634; London; d. 1687, Cold Spring, Bucks County, Pa.; m. at Newport, R. I., Elizabeth Weaver (No. 231), daughter of Sergeant Clement Weaver and his wife Mary (Freeborn) Weaver; b. 1647 in R. I.; d. 1697 at Cold Spring, Bucks County, Pa. Thomas Dungan was of the cadet branch of the Dungans of Dublin, ennobled by Queen Elizabeth. The senior branch ceased as Earls of Limerick on the death of Colonel Thomas Dongan, Dec. 1715. He was Governor of New York and served his King in other offices.

Sources: Dungan Ancestry by Howard O. Folker in Bucks Co. Historical Collection, Vol. III; "History of Bucks County, Pa." by William W. H. Davis; "The Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy" by Alfred R. Justice; "An Historic Strain of Blood in America" by Louise Tracy.

ROYAL ANCESTRY OF THOMAS DUNGAN, THE IMMIGRANT

Alfred R. Justice in "The Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy," compiled the following lineage from data obtained from Burke's "Royal Families" and from Foster's "Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descents" and other sources. This was abstracted by Bessie P. Douglas in Williams and McKeehan Genealogy.

This royal lineage traces to the Emperor Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, Alfred the Great and Edward First, King of England.

Thomas Dungan, the immigrant, was the thirtieth generation from Emperor Charlemagne.

First generation,

Charlemagne, b. April 2nd., 742; d. Jan. 1st., 814; m. 768, Hildegarde of Swabia.

Second generation, Their son,

Louis le Debonnaire, King of France, Germany and Italy, d. 840; m. Judith, d. 843, daughter of Guelph, Count of Altorf in Swabia.

Third generation, Their son,

Charles the Bold, Emperor of France, b. 823; d. Oct. 6th., 878; m. 2nd., Richildis, daughter of Bovinus, Count of Aldemir-Walde, France.

Fourth generation, His daughter,

Judith, widow of Ethelwolph, King of England; m. 862, Baldwin I, Count of Flanders, called "Bras de fer," d. 880.

Fifth generation, Their son,

Baldwin II, Count of Flanders, called "The Bald," d. 918; m. Alfritha, daughter of Alfred the Great, King of England.

Sixth generation, Their son,

Arnolph I, Count of Flanders, called the "Great," d. 965; m. Alice, daughter of Herbert II, Count of Vermandois.

Seventh generation, Their son,

Baldwin III, Count of Flanders and Artois, d. 962; m. Maud, daughter of Herman Billung, Duke of Saxony.

Eighth generation, Their son,

Arnolph II, Count of Flanders, d. 988; m. Susanna, daughter of Berenger II, King of Italy.

Ninth generation, Their son,

Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders and Artois, called "Fair Beard," d. 1034; m. Ogive, daughter of Frederick I, Count of Bavaria and Luxembourg.

Tenth generation, Their son,

Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, called "The Pious," d. 1067; m. 1027, Adele, daughter of Robert II, King of France and widow of Richard III, Duke of Normandy.

Eleventh generation, Their daughter,

Maud (or Matilda), m. 1053, William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy and King of England, b. 1024; d. 1087.

Twelfth generation, Their son,

Henry I, King of England, b. 1070 at Selby, Yorkshire; d. 1135; m. 1102, Matilda, daughter of Malcolm Canmore III, King of Scotland, by Queen Margaret, sister and heiress of Edgar Atheling.

Thirteenth generation, Their daughter,

Maud, b. 1104; d. Sept. 10th, 1167, widow of Henry IV, Emperor of Germany; m. 1127, Geoffrey Plantagenet, b. 1111; d. 1150, son of Foulke V, Count of Anjou and Ermengard.

Fourteenth generation, Their son,

Henry II, King of England, b. 1133; d. July 7th., 1189; m. 1151, Eleanor, d. 1202, eldest daughter of William V, Duke of Guienne and Aquitane.

Fifteenth generation, Their son,

John, King of England, b. Dec. 24th, 1160; d. 1216; m. 2nd. 1200

Isabel, d. 1246, daughter of Aymer Taillefer, Earl of Angouleme, and his wife, Alice.

Sixteenth generation, Their son,

Henry III, King of England, b. Oct. 10th., 1206; d. Nov. 16th., 1272; m. Jan. 4th., 1236, Eleanor, d. June 24th., 1291, daughter of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence, by Beatrice of Savoy.

Seventeenth generation, Their son,

Edward I, King of England, b. June 17th., 1239; d. July 7th., 1307; m. 1st., 1254, Eleanor, d. Nov. 27th., 1290, daughter of Ferdinand III, King of Castile and Leon.

Eighteenth generation, Their son,

Edward II, King of England, b. April 25th., 1284; d. Sept. 21st., 1327; m. Jan. 28th., 1308, Isabella, d. Aug. 22nd., 1357, daughter of Philip IV of France.

Nineteenth generation, Their son,

Edward III, King of England, b. Nov. 13th., 1312; d. June 21st., 1377; m. Jan. 24th., 1328, Phillippa, d. Aug. 15th., 1369, daughter of William I, Count of Holland, by Jeanne, daughter of Charles of France.

Twentieth generation, Their son,

John of Gaunt, b. June 24th., 1340; d. Feb. 3rd., 1399; m. Jan. 13th., 1396, Katherine Swynford, d. May 10th., 1403, daughter of Sir Payn Ruet and widow of Sir Hugh Swynford, Knt.

Twenty-first generation, Their son,

Sir John Beaufort, b. about 1375; d. April 21st, 1410, legitimatized Sept. 1st., 1396 by the Pope and Feb. 6th., 1396-7 by the King and ratified by Parliament. Married prior to April 23rd., 1399, Lady Margaret Holland, d. Dec. 31st., 1440, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kent.

Twenty-second generation, Their son,

Sir Edmund Beaufort, b. after 1404; d. May 22nd., 1455; m. 1435, Lady Alianore Beauchamp, daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick.

Twenty-third generation, Their daughter,

Lady Joane Beaufort (Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, Edit. 1908), m. Sir Robert St. Lawrence, 15th. Baron Howth, son of Sir Christopher St. Lawrence and Elizabeth Bermingham.

Twenty-fourth generation, Their son,

Sir Nicholas St. Lawrence, 16th. Baron Howth (Burke's Peerage),

m. 1st., Lady Genet Plunkett, daughter of Sir Christopher Plunkett and Lady Elizabeth Welles.

Twenty-fifth generation, Their daughter,

Lady Alison St. Lawrence (Lodges Peerage of Ireland, Edit. 1754, Vol. II, p. 295), m. John Netterville of Dowth, Esq., son of Patrick Netterville, Esq. and Ann Travers.

Twenty-sixth generation, Their daughter,

Margaret Netterville (Lodges Peerage of Ireland, Edit., 1754, Vol. IV, p. 54), m. Walter Forster, Alderman and merchant of Dublin, Ireland.

Twenty-seventh generation, Their daughter,

Margaret Forster, m. about 1578, Sir John Dungan (Lodges Peerage of Ireland, Edit., 1754, Vol. IV, p. 54).

Twenty-eighth generation, Their son,

Thomas Dungan of Lincoln's Inn, Gent. (Sir Walter Dungan's Will), b. about 1584; m. about 1605.

Twenty-ninth generation, His son,

William Dungan, Perfumer; b. about 1607; d. Sept. 20th., 1636; m. about 1626, Frances Latham, baptized Feb. 15th., 1609; d. Sept. 1677, at Newport, Rhode Island, daughter of Lewis Latham, Gent. and his wife, Elizabeth.

Thirtieth generation, Their son,

Rev. Thomas Dungan (No. 230), b. about 1634; d. 1687, at Cold Spring, Bucks County, Pa., m. about 1663, Elizabeth Weaver (No. 231), b. about 1647; buried 1697 at Cold Spring, a daughter of Sergeant Clement and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver.

Source: Justice.

MAGNA CHARTA SURETY BARONS, ANCESTORS OF REVEREND THOMAS DUNGAN, THE IMMIGRANT

Through the marriage of Sir Robert St. Lawrence, 15th. Baron of Howth to Lady Joane Beaufort, their descendant, Rev. Thomas Dungan had eight Magna Charta Surety Baron ancestors, with twelve ancestral lines to them.

Lady Joane Beaufort was the daughter of Sir Edmund Beaufort and his wife, Lady Alianore Beauchamp. Sir Edmund Beaufort was the son of Sir John Beaufort and his wife, Lady Margaret Holland. Margaret Holland was descended from Roger Bigod, Hugh Bigod, Richard de Clare,

Gilbert de Clare, John de Lacie, Henry Bohun, Saire de Quincy and Robert de Vere, eight Magna Charta Surety Barons. (See Magna Charta Barons, Ancestors of Ralph Lewis, Page 59.)

Lady Alianore Beauchamp had four of the same barons in her ancestry, Saire de Quincy, John de Lacie, Richard de Clare and Gilbert de Clare. (See Magna Charta Barons, Ancestors of Ralph Lewis, Page 59.)

NETTERVILLES, VISCOUNTS OF DOWTH, ANCESTORS OF THE REVEREND THOMAS DUNGAN, THE IMMIGRANT

This noble family is said to derive its descent from Charles, Duke of Normandy, and to have entered Ireland with the first Norman adventurers, about the year 1169. The following is the known lineage:

Sir Formal Netterville, m. Philadelphia, daughter of Lord William de Vesey.

Their son,

Sir Richard Netterville, m. Catherine, daughter of Hugh de Lacy, Lord Justice of Ireland.

Their son,

Sir Henry Netterville, m. Agnes, daughter of Baron Richard de Burgo by his wife, the Princess Una, daughter of Odo O'Connor, the son of Cahil Crovderg, King of Connaught.

A direct descendant of Sir Henry Netterville (Lodges Peerage of Ireland) was,

John Netterville, Esq., of Dowth, son of Patrick and Ann (Travers) Netterville, m. Alison St. Lawrence, daughter of Sir Nicholas St. Lawrence, 16th. Baron Howth, and his wife, Lady Genet Plunkett.

Their daughter,

Margaret Netterville, m. about 1547, Walter Forster, Alderman and merchant of Dublin.

Their daughter,

Margaret Forster, m. about 1577, Sir John Dongan.

Heraldry of Netterville, Viscounts of Dowth—

Arms: Argent a cross gules, fretty or.

Crest: On a wreath, a demi-lion rampant gules, bezantee.

Supporters: The dexter a sea horse parte per fess gules and ppr. the mane, legs, fins and tips of tail; sinister, a lion guardant gules bezantee.

Motto: Cruce cum spero.
Seat: New Grange, County of Meath, 21 miles from Dublin, Ireland.

Sources: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy" by Alfred R. Justice and Burke.

ST. LAWRENCE, BARONS OF HOWTH, ANCESTORS OF REVEREND THOMAS DUNGAN, THE IMMIGRANT

Sir Amoricus Tristam de St. Lawrence is the earliest known ancestor of this noble and ancient family. He was a Norman knight, who married a sister of Sir John de Courcy, between whom and Sir Amoricus, there sprang up a strong friendship. They served King Henry II in his wars in France, and when he appointed William Fitz Adelin as his Seneschal, or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir John de Courcy was appointed to accompany him. In their train of knights was Sir Amoricus. They landed at Howth, Ireland, in 1177.

De Courcy had received a grant from the King for all lands he should conquer, and shortly after landing he defeated the Irish in a battle at Ivora. Sir Amoricus obtained the lands and Barony of Howth by tenure as a reward for distinguished services. After a life of military violence, Sir Amoricus was killed in a desperate battle against O'Connor, King of Connaught, whose forces were overwhelmingly superior in numbers.

From Sir Amoricus, the title descends in successive generations to Sir Robert St. Lawrence, 15th. Baron of Howth, who married Lady Joan Beaufort, and whose great-granddaughter, Margaret Netterville, married Walter Forster and was the mother of Margaret Forster who married Sir John Dongan. (For Barons Howth, See Burke's Peerage, ed. of 1908.)

Source: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy" by Alfred R. Justice.

No. 230
First Generation. *Dungan Family Intermarried with Latham, Weaver and Doyle Families.*

REVEREND THOMAS DUNGAN, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was born in London, England, in 1634, the son of William Dungan of London and his wife, Frances (Latham) Dungan. He died at Cold Spring, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1687 and is buried in the Baptist Graveyard at Cold Spring. He married, about 1663 at Newport,

Rhode Island, Elizabeth Weaver (No. 231), daughter of Sergeant Clement Weaver and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver. She was born about 1647 in Rhode Island and died 1697 in Cold Spring, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

William Dungan, Gentleman, London, perfumer and father of the Reverend Thomas Dungan, the immigrant, died in London, when Thomas was two years old. His will was dated Sept. 13, 1636. In it he named his children—Barbara, Frances, William and Thomas and his wife, Frances Dungan. About a year after his death, his widow, Frances, married Captain Jeremiah Clarke, Gentleman, with whom she and her four children immediately sailed for New England, to make their future home in Rhode Island. Thomas Dungan came to America sometime in 1637. He was reared in Rhode Island and probably received his education in a school established by Roger Williams. Captain Clarke, his stepfather, was prominent, serving in the Provincial Assembly and as Governor as well as in other important positions. It is probable that Thomas Dungan was well trained and educated. Captain Clarke died in 1651. His widow, Frances, married, third time, Reverend Wilson Vaughan, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Newport, R. I. From the Rev. Wilson Vaughan, Thomas imbibed his faith and became a Baptist minister.

He appeared on the "Roule of ffremen of ye Colonie of Everie Towne, as of Newport in 1655." In 1671 he was a "juror of a special court to try two Indians." In 1677, he was one of the 47 who took a grant of 5000 acres to be called East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He was sergeant of Newport militia in 1676. He was a Deputy in the Colonial Assembly of Rhode Island in 1678 and 1681. His father-in-law, Clement Weaver, served in the same Assembly at the same time.

About 1670, he purchased 240 acres of land in Shrewsbury, New Jersey. This he sold, a few years later. June 28, 1682, he sold his estate of 100 acres in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, to his nephew, Thomas Weaver of Newport. He sold his homestead of 50 acres in September to John Bailey. In the spring of 1682, he had sent his eldest son, William, to visit the Pennsylvania Colony. After the sale of the Rhode Island property, he moved to Cold Spring in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he founded the first Baptist Church in Pennsylvania and became its pastor and so remained until his death. This tract of land consisted of 200 acres in Bristol Township, in Bucks County, and he bought it of William Penn. A small colony of Welsh Baptists had settled at Cold Spring.

Mr. Howard O. Folker of Philadelphia, who has made research in the Dungan ancestry, points out that—"In every generation of the Dun-

gan family, that one member is a pioneer—always a little in advance of his fellows. It seems a heritage from Reverend Thomas, a pioneer of the church." Many of the Dungan family have participated in the colonizing of the West.

Reverend Thomas Dungan and Elizabeth (Weaver) Dungan had the following children:

1. William, b. circa 1664; m. Deborah Wing of R. I., and had five children.
2. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1665; m. Nathaniel West of a Newport, R. I. family. She had four children.
3. John, b. ca. 1667; d. childless.
4. Clement, b. ca. 1668; d. 1732 in Bucks Co., Pa., childless.
5. Rebecca (No. 115), b. ca. 1670; d. 1722; m. 1687, Edward Doyle (No. 114), had three children; m. 2nd. 9-29-1706, David Griffith.
6. Thomas, b. ca. 1671; d. 6-23-1759; m. Mary Drake and had nine children.
7. Jeremiah, b. ca. 1673; d. 4-6-1761; m. Deborah Drake, had eight children.
8. Mary, b. ca. 1675; m. into the Richards family and had three children.
9. Sarah, b. ca. 1678; d. 1760; m. 1st. in 1697, James Carrell, had six children; m. 2nd. Nicholas Fitzroy.

The descendants of Thomas Dungan were large landowners, were numerous and prominent in the affairs of the county, province and state. Dungans are to be found in the Revolutionary lists. The list from Northampton Company, August 19, 1775, contains the names—Thomas Dungan, Joseph Dungan, Jesse Dungan, Jeremiah Dungan, Jeremiah's son, Thomas Dungan and Jeremiah's son. From New Britain Company were John Dungan, John Dungan and John Dungan (possibly all the same man).

Sources: "Dungan Ancestry" by Howard O. Folker in Bucks County Historical Collection, Vol. III, p. 429; "Williams and McKeehan Genealogy" by Bessie P. Douglas; Bucks County Associators in "History of Bucks County, Pa.", by William W. H. Davis, Vol. II, p. 65 and Vol. III, p. 207; "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy" by Alfred R. Justice; "An Historic Strain of Blood in America, Frances Latham, Mother of Governors" by Louise Tracy.

ENGLISH LATHAMS

FRANCES LATHAM, the mother of Reverend Thomas Dungan, was the 14th. generation from the earliest known Latham progenitors. The earliest of whom we have account was in the—

First generation,

Henry, Lord Latham, who had three sons—Robert, Richard and Roger.

Second generation,

Robert de Latham, built the Latham Castle in the 12th. century. It was one of the most imposing of English castles. Robert married, presumably, a daughter of Orme Magnus.

Third generation,

Richard de Latham, d. 1220. He held the manor of Dalton and one quarter of the manor of Wrightington.

Fourth generation,

Sir Robert de Latham, d. before Sept. 1286; m. Amicia, daughter of Robert de Alfreton, Lord of Alfreton, Norton and Marnham. Sir Robert de Latham was High Sheriff of Lancaster in 1236, '48 and '63. He had other positions of honor. He was summoned for military service against Llewelyn in 1277 and fought the Welsh in 1282. He had four sons.

Fifth generation,

Robert de Latham. An inquest postmortem was held on his death in 1325. He m. Katherine de Knowselegh, daughter of Sir Thomas de Knowselegh. Sir Robert fought against the Scots in 1291 and again in 1309. He was commissioner of Array in the expedition against Bruce in 1307. He had charter of free warren in the manors of Lathom and Roby in 1303. He had four children.

Sixth generation,

Philip de Latham of Astbury near Congleton, fourth son of Sir Robert; buried in the church of Astbury. He had two children.

Seventh generation,

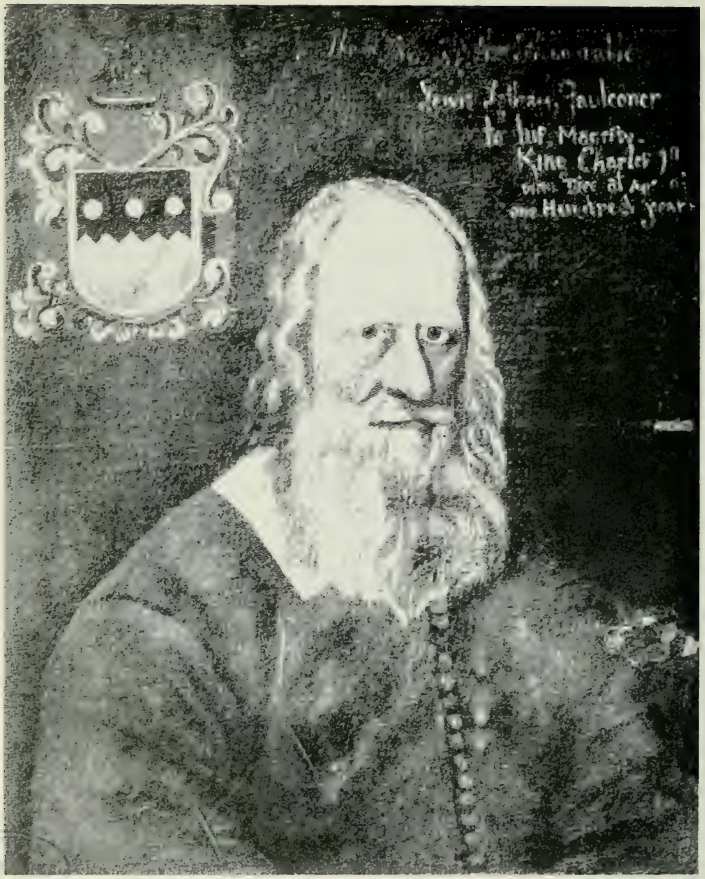
Hugh Latham. He had four sons.

Eighth generation,

Thomas Latham. He had four children.

Ninth generation,

Nicholas Latham, was living in 1483.



LEWIS LATHAM, SERGEANT FALCONER TO CHARLES I

From Original Painting by Sir Peter Lely.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

LEWIS LATHAM

Tenth generation,

Thomas Latham, of Culworth and Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, gentleman, d. Oct. 1558; m. Elizabeth ——. He was keeper of the Game Park in Moulton and Kingsthorpe, under Lord Parr, Master Keeper. His will was proved Nov. 1558. He had five children.

Eleventh generation,

John Latham, b. about 1522; d. before 1592; m. 1st. ——; 2nd., Joan ——. John Latham, Gentleman, was Keeper of the Great Park of Brigstock, Northamptonshire, which was part of Buckingham Forest and a royal manor. At his death, he left most of his lands to his younger son. The Lathams were all men of property. By his first wife he had three children, and by his second wife, four children, of whom John (below) was one.

Twelfth generation,

John Latham.

Thirteenth generation,

Lewis Latham, born 1570 (Folker) or 1584 (Justice) in Elstow Parish, Bedfordshire, England, 2 miles south of Bedford; d. May 15, 1655; m. 1st. about 1608, Elizabeth ——; d. 1620. He m. 2nd. about 1622, Winifred Downes. He had nine children, all by his first wife. He was of Elstow, County of Bedford, but a cadet branch of the Lathams of Lancaster County, England. He bore the arms of that family. The coat is described thus:

Arms: or, on a chief indented azure, three bezants.

Crest: An eagle standing on an empty cradle with wings displayed, regardant or.

Motto: Sans Charger.

In an old visitation in Lancashire, in the College of Arms it is stated, that a child of what was afterward found to have royal blood was discovered in an eagle's nest upon the estate and was adopted by one of the Lathams. This, it is assumed, was the origin of the crest.

This coat of arms was in a corner of a picture of Lewis Latham, painted by Sir Peter Lely and brought to America by his daughter, Frances (Latham, Dungan) Clarke. In the other corner is the inscription: "The effigy of the Honorable Lewis Latham, falconer to his Majesty King Charles I, who died at 100 years."

The picture is now owned by her descendant, William Lukens Elkins of Philadelphia.

Lewis Latham was falconer to Richard Berrick and under falconer to Charles, Prince of Wales, who on ascending the throne as Charles I, retained his falconers and in 1627 promoted Lewis Latham to Sergeant-falconer. He retained this office until his death in 1655.

Symon Latham, his brother, was a falconer and an authority on the subject.

Lewis Latham's will dated May 6, 1653, proved at London, Sept. 1, 1655, reads: "I Lewis Latham of Elstow in County of Bedford, Gentleman" etc. He made bequests to sons, Henry and John, and to daughters, Ann Seager, Frances Clarke, Catherine Garnett, Elizabeth Bibbie and Ellen Sherrington. A legacy was given to Winifred Downes (possibly his wife's daughter). Wife Winifred to be executrix. Witnesses—Robert Fernall, Jane Fernall and Susanna Fernall.

Fourteenth generation,

Frances Latham, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Latham, baptized Feb. 15, 1609/10 in the Parish of Kempston, Bedfordshire, England; died Sept. 1677 at Newport, Rhode Island.

Sources: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy" by Alfred R. Justice; "Dungan Ancestry" by Howard O. Folker.

FRANCES LATHAM, MOTHER OF GOVERNORS,

Was the daughter of Lewis Latham and his wife, Elizabeth. She was baptized Feb. 15, 1609-10 in the parish of Kempston in Bedfordshire, England. She died Sept. 1677 at Newport, Rhode Island, and is buried in the "Common Burial Ground" at Newport. Her tombstone bears the following inscription—

"Here lyeth ye body of
Mrs. Frances Vaughan
Alius Clarke ye mother
of ye only children of
Capn. Jeremiah Clarke
She dyed ye 1 week in
September 1677 in ye 67th
Year of her age."

She married 1st. in 1626, William Dungan, perfumer, of St. Martins-in-the-Fields parish, London, son of Thomas Dungan, Gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, London. William was born about 1607; buried Sept. 20, 1636. She married 2nd. in 1637, Jeremy Clarke; baptized Dec. 1, 1605; buried Nov. 1651 in Rhode Island, son of William and Mary (Weston) Clarke. Jeremiah Clarke was one of the founders of Newport, R. I. He

was President Regent, or Governor, of the colony in 1648. He held other important offices. Frances Clarke married 3rd. about 1655, Rev. William Vaughan, d. Aug. 1677. He was an original member of the First Baptist Church of Newport and in 1665, one of the founders of the Second Baptist Church and its first pastor.

Frances Latham had eleven children—four with surname Dungan and five sons and two daughters surnamed Clarke. There were no Vaughan children.

Children of William and Frances (Latham) Dungan:

1. Barbara Dungan, b. about 1628 in London, Eng.; d. in Newport, R. I.; m. Hon. James Barker.
2. Frances, b. ca. 1630, London; d. 1697 at Warwick, R. I.; m. 1648 Hon. Randell Holden.
3. William, b. ca. 1632, London.
4. Thomas (No. 230), b. ca. 1634 in London; d. 1687 in Cold Spring, Bucks County, Pa.; m. ca. 1663, Elizabeth Weaver (No. 231), b. ca. 1647 in R. I.; buried 1697 at Cold Spring, daughter of Sergeant Clement and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver.

Jeremy Clarke and Frances (Latham-Dungan) Clarke had the following children:

1. Walter Clarke, b. 1640; d. May 23-1714; m. 1st., Content Greenman; 2nd., Hannah Scott, daughter of Richard; 3rd., Mrs. Freeborn Hart, daughter of Roger Williams and 4th., Mrs. Sarah Gould, daughter of Mathew Prior. Walter Clarke was Governor of Rhode Island 1676, '77, '86, '96, '97 and 1699.
2. Mary Clarke, b. 1641; m. Dr. and Captain John Cranston, b. 1627, d. 1678, Attorney-General for Providence and Warwick. He was Deputy Governor. She m. 2nd. John Staunton.
3. Jeremiah Clarke, b. 1642-3; d. 1729. He was a deputy from Newport in 1696-1706. He m. Ann Audley.
4. Latham Clarke, b. 1645; d. 1719; m. 1st., Hannah Wilbur and 2nd., Anne Newbury. He was Deputy Governor in 1681 to 1692.
5. Weston Clarke, b. 1648; d. 1728; m. Mary, granddaughter of Governor Nicholas Easton. He was Attorney General, General Treasurer and Commissioner of Boundaries and held other offices.
6. James Clarke, b. 1649; d. 1736; m. Hope Power. Both buried

in Newport Cemetery. He was pastor of 2nd. Baptist Church of Newport.

7. Sarah Clarke, b. 1651; d. 1706; m. 1st., John Pinner. She m. 2nd., Caleb Carr of Newport. He was a deputy 12 years and Governor of Rhode Island in 1695.

Frances Latham, Mother of Governors, has among her descendants, either direct or by marriage, twenty-two governors and lieutenant-governors. Fourteen at least are lineal descendants and include seven governors and seven lieutenant-governors. Both the Dungan and Clarke descendants share in this "Historic Strain of Blood."

She was said to be beautiful and some of her descendants have been called beautiful. Elizabeth Doyle, granddaughter of Thomas Dungan, was very beautiful. Two of Walter Clarke's descendants were Mary Fleming Hare and Mary Stockton Rotch—both women of beauty.

Among her famous descendants in other than political fields were: Dr. Thomas Rodman, Surgeon in the Continental Army; Mary, the wife of Stephen Hopkins, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence; Julia Ward Howe and her sister, Louisa, wife of the sculptor; Thomas Crawford, and many others. In the list of capitalists are George Elkins and William Lukens Elkins.

Sources: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy," by Alfred R. Justice; "An Historic Strain of Blood in America," by Louise Tracy; "Dungan Ancestry" by Howard O. Folker.

WEAVER

OLD WORLD ANCESTORS OF CLEMENT WEAVER

THE Weavers are an ancient family from the counties bordering on Wales, Shropshire, Cheshire, Herefordshire, Somersetshire and from Wales itself.

The earliest form of the name was de Wavre or de Wevre, then Wevre, Wever, Weever and finally Weaver. The changes in the name have a bearing on tracing the ancestry of Clement Weaver, the immigrant.

The earliest mention of the name is in Cheshire, in the Domesday Book in 1086 A. D. in which the manors of Weaverham and Wevere are mentioned. They are situated on the bank of the Weaver River, which flows through Cheshire to the estuary Mersey. The hamlets of Weaverham and Weaver's Mount are on these manors.

Whether the first Weaver ancestor took his name from the manors or gave his name to the manors may be controversial. A tradition of English Weavers is—that a Norman Baron de Wavre came in the time of King Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) and acquired the manor from the King and gave his name to it. It is thought the Norman Gentleman was of Wavres, Flanders. There are Barons de Vavre in Normandy today.

It is thought that the Cheshire Weavers overflowed into Wales, Shropshire, Herefordshire and ultimately into Somersetshire. The similarity of the coats-of-arms of these families suggest a common origin.

Clement Weaver, Sr., the immigrant, though born in Glastonbury, Somersetshire, can be traced to the Herefordshire Weavers. The Herefordshire Weavers came from the borders of Radnorshire, Wales. The Herefordshire Weavers have written the name Weaver for at least six hundred years. The Cheshire family used the name Wever and Weever in early times and some continue that form, although Weaver is also used.

The earliest Herefordshire ancestral Weaver was Walter Weaver of County of Hereford, Esq. His son married in Salop (Shropshire) and some of his descendants lived at Presteign, Wales. The Welsh ancestry of Walter Weaver has been traced 32 generations back of him and 42 generations back of Clement Weaver, the immigrant to America.

The Welsh have preserved their genealogies, through their method of giving names to their children, as John ap William—meaning John, son of William. The Welshman's pedigree was his birthright to his country. He must show his descent through nine generations in order to be acknowledged a free native and having the right to own land. This resulted in the "Order of the Arwyddveirdd" or Herald-Bards whose duty it was to register Pedigrees.

The first on the Welsh pedigree was:

1. Cunedda, first ruler of the Welsh people, about 400 A. D. He conquered the Brythones and came from near Firth of Forth. He married a daughter of Coel Hen. They were both said to descend from Beli Mawr, Cunedda being the 19th. generation from him. Beli Mawr was son of Anna, daughter of the Emperor of Rome. Cunedda's son,
2. Einion Yrth (meaning hasty or impetuous). His son,
3. Cadwallon Lawhir (meaning long handed). His son,
4. Maelgwn Hir (meaning tall), ruled Gwynedd (North Wales) with an iron hand and much violence. Eventually he retired to a monastery and died of yellow plague in 547. His son,
5. Rhun, a great tall man with red-brown curly hair. He ruled Gwynedd from 550 A. D. His son,
6. Beli. His son,
7. Iago, abdicated early in favor of his son, Cadfan and became a monk. He died 616 A. D. His son,
8. Cadfan, died 617 A. D. His son,
9. Cadwallon, maintained a strong reign over Gwynedd. He killed the English King in battle and was defeated and killed by the English in 634. He was hailed as a defender against the English. His son,
10. Cadwaladr, died in the plague of 664. He was patron saint of the church of Llangadwaladr in Anglesey. His son,
11. Idwal, ruler of Anglesey. His son,
12. Rhodri Molwynog, also ruled over Anglesey. He died 754. His son, Hywel, ruled over Anglesey and his other son, Cynam, held Tindaethwy. His son,
13. Cynam, ruled Tindaethwy and died 816. His daughter and heiress,
14. Ethyllt, married Gwriad, who was son of Llywarch Hen (The Aged) poet and warrior. He came from the Isle of Man. His pedigree has been traced to Coel Hen, father-in-law of Cunedda and through another line to a Roman official. Ethyllt's son,
15. Merfyn Frych, married Nest, sister and heiress of Congen ap Cadell, King of the Powys. Through his mother he became King of Gwynedd, on the death of her uncle, Hywel, in 825. His son,
16. Rhodri Mawr (The Great). He became the ruler of Wales, ex-

cept a part of the extreme south. He married Angharad, daughter of Meurig ap Dyfnwallon. His mother's brother, Cyngen, King of the Powys, died 855, and he succeeded to Powys. Through his wife's brother, King Gwgon, who died 872, he acquired Seisyllwg. He resisted the invasion of the Saxons, but was killed by them in 878. His kingdom was divided between his sons, Anawrad, Cadell and Merfyn. His son,

17. Cadell. In the division of the kingdom of his father, he was given Deheubarth and a large part of South Wales. There was trouble between the brothers and he sought help from Alfred the Great. He died 909, sized of Powys. His kingdom was divided between his sons, Hywel and Clydog. His son,

18. Hywel Dha (Howell the Good). His brother Clydog died in 920 and Hywel succeeded to all the kingdom. He was a mild and beneficent ruler. He married Elen, daughter of Llywarch ap Hyfaidd, King of Dyfed. He annexed Dyfed after the death of her father and expelled Iago and Ieuaf from Gwynedd and seized the kingdom. He acquired Powys later and became King of Wales. He ruled for forty years, lived in peace with the Anglo-Saxons and was the first great law-giver of the Welsh people. He called a few wise counsellors, who made a code of just laws of the land, which were the laws of the land and the basis of Welsh jurisprudence. He died in 950 loved and revered by his subjects. His son,

19. Owain, lost Gwynedd and Powys. He compiled an ancestry of his father to Cunedda and of his mother to Vorteporix, King of Dyfed, who lived 500 to 600. He abdicated 986 and died 987 or 988. His son

20. Maredudd, had much trouble with the Danes and Saxons, but he became King of all Wales. He died 998 or 999, leaving an only daughter and sole heiress, Angharad. She married Llewelyn ap Seisyll, who assumed the reins of government. They had one son, Gruffydd. Llewelyn died 1023. In 1039 Gruffydd succeeded to the throne. His daughter,

21. Angharad, married a second husband Cynfyn. Cynfyn did not rule. Their son,

22. Bleddyn, succeeded Gruffydd, who was killed 1063. He was a mild sovereign. He died 1075. His son,

23. Cadwgan, married a daughter of Robert de Sai (Lord of Clun) and his wife, Adeloya. His estate was in Shropshire. He had

a stormy career. He was slain in 1111 by his nephew. His son,

24. Gruffydd, born about 1104-6. He was half Norman and half Welsh. About this time, the Welsh became vassals of the English. His son,
25. Mredydd Goch (Red), with him the ruin of the House of Bleddyn was completed. His son,
26. Mredydd Vychan (Little). His son,
27. Llewelyn. His son,
28. Hywel Vychan. His son,
29. Madoc. His son,
30. Ieuan. In 1277, when he was about 25, the Welsh were at war with the English and not until 1283 was Wales subdued. All of the ancestors for thirty generations had a single Welsh name. The Welsh people had no surnames until much later. He named his son, Humphrey Wever. There is no such word as Wever in the Welsh language. In English, Wever was used only by the Cheshire family, many of whom settled in Shropshire, where Ieuan lived. Humphrey's son, Walter, used the coat-of-arms of the Cheshire Wevers. This leads to the conclusion that Ieuan married a daughter of one of the Cheshire Wevers, who lived in Shropshire and the son was named for her family. Ieuan's son,
31. Humphrey Wever, was the first of our line to have a surname. The first to bear the name of Wever. He married Joyce verch (daughter) Jenkin ap Llewelyn ap Einion. Humphrey may have received his name from the Bohuns, who had five generations of the name Humphrey. Humphrey Wever's son,
32. Walter Wever, was the beginning of the Herefordshire Weaver family. His descendants used the spelling Weaver. His son,
33. Walter Weaver married Joanne Bohun, daughter and heyer of Gilbert Bohun and Marguerite (Wastneys) Bohun of Sallup (Shropshire). Walter was the first son; Thomas was the second son. Their son,
34. Thomas Weaver, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Wysham, Knt. Their son,
35. Walter Weaver, married Maud, daughter of John Burghill. Their son,
36. Thomas Weaver, married Anne, daughter of —— Delabere. Their son,

37. John Weaver, married Jane, daughter of James Apleby. Their son,
38. Jenkin Weaver, married Marguerite, daughter of Robert Nanton. John, their son, had a grandson who was High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1588. Their son,
39. Griffith Weaver, married Ellen, daughter of John Sadler of an ancient Shropshire family. Their son,
40. John Weaver, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Anton of Presteign and London. They had seven children: John, Thomas, George, James, Jane, Anne and Catherine. Their son,
41. Thomas Weaver, was born 1560-65. He is supposed to have married Margaret Adams. As he was the second son and had no interest in his father's estate, he probably went to Glastonbury, Somersetshire. There were other Weavers there, possibly related to him. But, there are no Weaver records earlier in Glastonbury than Thomas. He may have had several children, but we know of only one son,
42. Clement Weaver, born about 1590-1592. Some think he was born in London. His father was in Glastonbury as early as 1590 and probably he was born there. He was the emigrant to America.

Since Clement Weaver was descended from the Hereford Family, his coat-of-arms is that of the Hereford Weavers and known as the "Arms of Cadwgan and Nannau." The Herefordshire Weavers used:

Arms: Sa. two bars arg.; in chief three garbs or.

Crest: A ram's head erased arg.

Motto: Esto Fidelis (Be Faithful).

Source: "Weaver Genealogy" by Lucius E. Weaver.

No. 924

First Generation. *Weaver Family Intermarried with Holbrook, Freeborn and Dungan Families.*

CLEMENT WEAVER, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was born 1585 (Justice) to 1592 (Weaver Genealogy) in England, probably in Glastonbury, Somersetshire. He died about 1683 in Rhode Island. He married May 19, 1617, Rebecca Holbrook (No. 925) of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England. She was a daughter of William Holbrook of Glastonbury. The date of her birth was about 1597 in Eng-

land. The date of her death is not known, but she died in New England.

Clement Weaver came to New England soon after 1630. He was first in Boston and then settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was there in 1643 as he was shown as a property holder there that year, and was next door to his brother-in-law, Thomas Holbrook. Sometime between 1643 and 1651, he left Weymouth and went to Rhode Island. It is said that he went to Rhode Island in 1650 and that he was a wall builder. He and his son, Clement, were freemen in Newport in 1655.

October 20, 1683, Samuel Hubbard of Newport, wrote in a letter to William Gibson of New London, Connecticut—"Old Weaver is dead near a hundred years old."

He owned land in Newport in that part now set off as Middletown.

Clement Weaver and Rebecca (Holbrook) Weaver had the following children:

1. Clement (No. 462), b. in England, before Dec. 11, 1625, mentioned in his grandfather Holbrook's will of that date; d. about 1683. His will dated Nov. 24, 1680 was probated in 1683. He m. 1645 to 1648, Mary Freeborn (No. 463) of Portsmouth; dau. of William and Mary Freeborn. She was b. 1627; d. before 1677. He was known as Sergeant Clement Weaver.
2. Elner, baptized at St. Benedicts, Glastonbury, England, Sept. 10, 1623; m. John Peckham of Newport as his second wife.

Weaver Genealogy by Lucius Weaver gives here a third child as follows:

3. "Elizabeth, born probably in one of the years the registers of Glastonbury are missing, as her name does not appear on Mr. Bartlett's chart, or perhaps she was not born until the family had come to New England. She married Thomas Dungan, son of William Dungan and his wife, Frances, daughter of Lewis Latham."

Mr. Lucius E. Weaver secured the Weaver notes collected by Oren Wiley Weaver from 1882 to 1900. These he placed in the hands of Miss Ella Elliot, a genealogist of Somerville, Massachusetts. He employed M. J. Gardiner Bartlett of Boston to make research in the Old World.

Owing to the confusion relating to the early generations of this family and the repetition of the name Clement in the early generations and the disagreements between genealogists in relation to the parents of Elizabeth (Weaver) Dungan, this compiler wrote to Mr. Lucius Weaver, and he referred the writer to Miss Elliot. The query was—"On what did she base her conclusions that Elizabeth was the daughter of Clement (1) and Re-

becca (Holbrook) Weaver instead of daughter of Sergeant Clement Weaver (2) and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver"? Her reply, under date of Sept. 23, 1935, is as follows: "On page 66" (Weaver Genealogy) "you will notice that Thomas (3) Weaver born about 1661 had a gift of land from his uncle, Thomas Dungan, in 1682." "On page 63 under Elizabeth Weaver you will see the explanation that Thomas Dungan in his deed of gift called Thomas Weaver 'cousin,' but that the usage of that time was different from our present meaning of the word and signified niece or nephew, nephew-in-law or niece-in-law." "No evidence has appeared of any other Thomas Weaver, contemporary with Thomas (3) [Clement (2), (1)], so it follows that Elizabeth (Weaver) Dungan was a sister of Thomas' father Clement (2)." "I consider it conclusive, even though my conclusions differ from previously printed statements."

Signed: Ella F. Elliot, Genealogist.

This compiler does not agree with Miss Elliot's conclusions and does find the weight of evidence in favor of Elizabeth (Weaver) Dungan being granddaughter instead of daughter of Clement (1) and Rebecca (Holbrook) Weaver. She is, then, the daughter of Clement (2) and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver. The "Cousin Thomas Weaver" of the Thomas Dungan deed was not son of Clement (2) and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver, but was probably son of John (3), brother of Elizabeth and son of Clement (2) and Mary [see children of Clement (2) and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver]. If Elizabeth Weaver was not born until 1646, Clement (1) would have been 65 and Rebecca 50 years of age at the time of her birth. Or, if Elizabeth was born soon after the date of birth of Thomas Dungan (1634), a gap of approximately fifteen years would have intervened between her birth and that of Elner's in 1623, which is again unlikely.

Austin in Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, says: "Thomas Dungan married Elizabeth Weaver, daughter of Clement Weaver and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver."

Sources: "Weaver Genealogy" by Lucius E. Weaver; "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy" by Alfred R. Justice.

No. 462
Second Generation. Weaver Family.

SERGEANT CLEMENT WEAVER

Was the son of Clement and Rebecca (Holbrook) Weaver. He was born at Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, between 1617 and Dec. 11, 1625, possibly before 1620. He died about 1683, as his will was

executed November 24, 1680 and was probated in 1683. He married about 1645, Mary Freeborn (No. 463), daughter of William and Mary Freeborn, who embarked, April 30, 1634 at Ipswich, England, in the ship, Francis, bound for America. Mary, the daughter, was aged seven at the time. She was born in 1627 and died prior to 1677.

Sergeant Clement Weaver, as he was called, came, no doubt, as a minor to America with his parents. What the significance of his title was is not known. His father lived at Weymouth, Massachusetts, and later settled at Newport, Rhode Island. Clement Weaver, "Juneor, of Nuport" appeared in a land transaction, March 5, 1651, when he bought land of Joshua Coggeshall of Portsmouth. In 1655, both Clement Weaver and Clement Weaver Jr. appeared as belonging to Newport. He sold land, July 4, 1659, to Joshua Coggeshall of Portsmouth. March 6, 1664, he became possessed of land in Westerly. Clement Weaver and John Weaver were among the fifty persons to whom the township of East Greenwich was granted, October 31, 1677. Supposedly, this was Clement Weaver (2) and his son, John. June 7, 1671, he was a juryman to two Indians on a criminal charge. In 1678, he was elected a member of the House of Deputies of Rhode Island. He served on the Grand Jury in 1671, 1680, 1681 and 1683, the last mentioned was September 4, 1683. August 28, 1680, Sergeant Clement Weever of Newport deeded "My farm in East Greenwich of 90 acres" to "my son Clement Weever of East Greenwich for life," then to "his son William." Thomas Weever was a witness to this deed. February 3, 1681-2, Sergeant Clement Weaver deeded land to George Vaughan of East Greenwich.

In his will, dated Nov. 24, 1680 and proved 1683, Clement Weaver left to Thomas, son of his son, John, land in what is now Scituate and then called Narragansett County. Thomas Weaver, Jr., in 1702-3 conveyed part of this tract to Thomas Lillibridge. (See forward.) This will was referred to in this last transaction. His will has not been found; but, Mr. Austin in his Rhode Island Dictionary, says a reference to his will is found in a list of 17 wills between 1676-1695, that were presented to Court in 1700, that had but two witnesses when three were required.

Sergeant Clement Weaver and his wife, Mary (Freeborn) Weaver, had the following children:

1. Clement, known as Captain Clement Weaver, b. ca. 1647; d. 1691; m. 1st., ca. 1668, wife's name unknown. She d. before Sept. 1677; he m. 2nd. after May 6, 1678, Rachel Andrews of Newport. She d. after Nov. 2, 1697. He served in King Philip's War. He probably acquired his title then. He was a member of

the House of Deputies of Rhode Island 1683-1690. He was Deputy Governor of Rhode Island in 1683.

2. Elizabeth (No. 231), b. ca. 1646; d. 1697 in Bucks Co., Pa.; m. circa 1663, Rev. Thomas Dungan (No. 230), b. ca. 1634; d. 1687, son of William and Frances (Latham) Dungan.
3. William, b. ca. 1649; d. before January 15, 1676. Nothing is known of him except that he signed the deed of March 6, 1664, which his mother gave to her brother, Gideon Freeborn.
4. John, b. ca. 1650; d. before Feb. 11, 1702/3; name of his wife and date of his marriage are unknown. Possibly, Martha Weaver, widow, mentioned in account of Dr. Anthony Wigneron, Oct. 1725, may have been his wife. He signed deed of March 6, 1664 of his mother to Gideon Freeborn. He and his brother, Clement, gave a second deed to this land in January, 1676. In it they called themselves "sonns of Serjant Clement Weaver by Mary, his wife, daughter to deceased William Freeborne of Portsmouth, yeoman, said Weavors being all of Newport." He was a soldier in King Philip's War. He had two children—Thomas and Clement. Thomas was born ca. 1672; d. before 1728; m. 1st. Mary ——; 2nd. Hannah ——. Clement, b. ca. 1675.
5. Thomas, b. probably as early as 1657; d. at Middletown between July 17, 1752 and June 18, 1753, these are the dates of his will and probate. He m. probably before 1683, Mary ——. Possibly she was daughter of John and Gillian Vaughan of Newport. He signed the deed of Aug. 26, 1680 given by his father to Captain Clement Weaver.

In the opinion of the compiler of this lineage, this Thomas Weaver was not the recipient of the gift deed of Thomas Dungan to "Cousin Thomas Weaver" in 1682. "Cousin Thomas Weaver" was the son of John Weaver, son of Clement and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver and who would be a nephew to Elizabeth (Weaver) Dungan. Thomas, son of John, b. about 1672; d. in Freetown or Swanzey, Massachusetts, in or before 1728. His first wife was Mary and the mother of eight of his children. His second wife, Hannah, m. May 25, 1728, Thomas Francis of Freetown. She being called of Swanzey in the publication of their marriage to be. Thomas Weaver was a cordwainer and lived at Newport until 1713. He was called "Thomas Weaver Juner" in a document dated Feb. 11, 1702/3, in which he and his wife, Mary, deeded to Thomas Lillibridge land etc. in Narragansett County. This land was devised to him by his

grandfather, Clement Weaver, Nov. 24, 1680. He was then a contemporary of his uncle, Thomas Weaver. He might very well be the Thomas Weaver of the Thomas Dungan deed of 1682.

Sources: "Weaver Genealogy" by Lucius E. Weaver; "Clarke and Dungan Genealogy" by Alfred R. Justice; Lineage of John Ingham Kinsey.

THE HOLBROOK FAMILY

WILLIAM HOLBROOK, the father of Rebecca Holbrook (No. 925), who married Clement Weaver (No. 924), the immigrant, was born about 1560. He died in Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, shortly before February 1, 1626, when his will dated December 11, 1625 was probated. In it he named sons—Thomas, John, William, the younger, daughter Basell Holbrook and three grandchildren—Thomas Holbrook, Jr., Edward Tyly and Clement Weaver Jr. His son, William, was executor and residuary legatee and Clement Weaver Sr. and Thomas Tylye were overseers. (Registered Wills, General Court 45, 36.) The name of his wife is not known.

He had the following children:

1. Joane, b. ca. 1587; m. 1st. at St. John's, Glastonbury, June 3, 1605, Nicholas Bennett, who died before 1606; she then m. 2nd. Jan. 14, 1609/10 at St. John's, Randal Gylles.
2. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1590; m. Sept. 12, 1611, at St. John's, Thomas Tylye.
3. Thomas, b. ca. 1594 in Glastonbury; d. 1675 in Weymouth, Mass.; m. in Glastonbury, Sept. 12, 1616, Jane Powyes. He emigrated to America taking passage March 20, 1634-5, when he was about 40 years of age. He had six children—Captain John, Captain William, Thomas, Anne, Elizabeth and Jane.
4. John, b. ca. 1595.
5. Rebecca (No. 925), b. ca. 1597; m. at St. John's, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, Eng., May 19, 1617, Clement Weaver (No. 924), the immigrant. They came to America before 1643.
6. William, b. about 1600.
7. Basell, m. January 27, 1625-6, Phillip Wrinkmore.

Source: "Weaver Genealogy" by Lucius E. Weaver.

FREEBORN

No. 926

First Generation. Freeborn Family Intermarried with Weaver Family.

WILLIAM FREEBORN, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was the owner of the Manor of Batisford, County of Essex, England, which stands in the middle of the town of Witham, Essex County, on the right side of the road going from Colchester to Chelmsford. It is on Witham Street. It was sold to Dr. George Boseville, December 20, 1633.

On April 30, 1634, William Freeborne and family embarked for New England in the ship, Francis, of Ipswich, of which Mr. John Cutting was master. The ship's log showed—William Freeborne, age 40 years, Mary, his wife, aged 33 years and their children, Mary aged 7 years and Sarah aged 2 years and John Aldburgh aged 14 years.

William Freeborn was born then, about 1594 in England. He died April 28, 1670 at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, aged 76 years. He married about 1625, Mary —— (No. 927), surname unknown, in England. She was born 1601 in England and died May 3, 1670 in Rhode Island, aged 69 years.

They settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where their son, Gideon, was probably born.

By Act of Assembly of March 12, 1638, William Freeborn was compelled to leave the State on account of dangerous errors of opinion acquired from Mrs. Ann Hutchinson.

He went to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and on March 7, 1638, he and 18 other planters signed the compact which marks the founding of the colony at Portsmouth. Among the other signers, were William Coddington, Randall Holden (who married Frances Dungan, sister of Thomas Dungan), and three Hutchinsons.

William Freeborn received a grant of 140 acres at Portsmouth, December 10, 1639.

March 16, 1641, William Freeborn and Jeremy Clarke were elected Freemen. December 1, 1641, they were both members of a Grand Jury held at Portsmouth. In 1642, he was a constable. May 19, 1657, William Freeborn was elected a member of General Court Commissioners. He was a member of the Rhode Island Assembly in 1657.

William and Mary Freeborn had the following children:

1. Mary (No. 463), b. 1627; d. after 1664; m. circa 1645, Sergeant Clement Weaver (No. 462), son of Clement (No. 924) and Rebecca (Holbrook) Weaver (No. 925).
2. Sarah, b. 1632; d. April 23, 1670; m. ca. 1650, Nathaniel Browning, b. ca. 1618; d. 1670.
3. Gideon, b. ca. 1635 at Roxbury, Mass.; d. 1720; m. 1st. 4-1-1658 at Portsmouth Meeting, Sarah Brownell, b. 1635; d. Sept. 6, 1676; she was daughter of Thomas and Anne Brownell, widow of John Lawton. Gideon was a member of the House of Deputies of Rhode Island, 1675, 1693, 1703, 1704 and 1713.

The Freeborns were Friends.

Sources: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke and Dungan Genealogy" by Alfred R. Justice; "Dungan Ancestry" by Howard O. Folker in Bucks County Historical Society Publications, Vol. III; "Lineage of J. Ingham Kinsey" from Institute of American Genealogy.

WATSONS, THE OLD WORLD PRELUDE

THE name of Watson is said to mean "Son of Walter" and to have been derived from the nickname "Wat" combined with son. There are numerous spellings—Wattessone, Wattsonne, Wattson, Watsone, Watteson, Watson and others.

Watson is an old name. It is found today in many of the counties of England. It is a frequent name in the north of England. It is most numerous in the counties of Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland and North and East Riding in Yorkshire. Watsons in Scotland are most numerous south of the Forth and Cylde. They occur in many parts of Ireland.

All the families of Watson are said to have been of ancient lineage. They "were for the most part of the landed gentry and nobility of Great Britain."

"Among the earliest records of the name in England are those of John Wattessone of Oxfordshire in the time of King Edward the Third and Johannes Wattson of Yorkshire in 1379. In the early fifteenth century, record is found of a family of the name in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, from which was descended one Edward Watson, who resided at Lyddington, in the County of Rutland, in 1460."

"This Edward Watson of Rutlandshire is said to have been the father of Edward of Yorkshire, who married Emma Smith and was the father by her of Henry, Kenelm, Barbara, Edward, Mary, Bridget and Susan, of whom the son, Edward, made his home at Rockingham Castle and married Dorothy Montague, by whom he had, among others, a son, Sir Edward, and who married Anne Digby and had issue by her of Sir Lewis, Sir Edward, and eight daughters, of whom the first son married the Honorable Catherine Bertie and became First Baronet of Rockingham. His only issue by his first wife was a son, named Edward, who died young; but by his second wife, Eleanor Manners, he had Edward, Lewis and six daughters."

"Another early and illustrious line of the family in England was that of one Watson, who was living in the County of Worcester in the early sixteenth century and was the father of James, John, Matilda and Richard, of whom the second married Agnes Yonge and had issue by her of Sir Robert, Sir James, Richard and Thomas, of whom the last was the father by his wife, Agnes Weeks, of Robert, William, John, Thomas and others, of whom the son, William, had nine children, including John (father of Thomas and John), Thomas and William; and the son,

Thomas, had at least four children, John, William, Thomas and Ancaret."

"The last mentioned John Watson, son of Thomas, was the father of John, Jone and William, of whom the first was the father of William, John, Thomas, Henry, Robert and others, all of whom were living in the early seventeenth century."

"One of the most ancient and frequently recurrent of the numerous coats-of-arms of the Watson family is described as follows:

Arms: "Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure between three martlets sable, as many crescents or."

Crest: "A griffin's head erased argent, ducally gorged or."

(Arms taken from Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry 1851.)

To which, if any, of these early English Watsons, John Watson of High Moor, Cumberland County, England, the father of Dr. Thomas Watson, the emigrant to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, belonged, the compiler is unable to say at this time. The account rendered in the services of his descendants in the New World leads to the conclusion that the family in England was above the average.

Immigrants to America by the name of Watson in early times were not uncommon. New England had no fewer than thirteen, who had arrived before Dr. Thomas Watson came to Pennsylvania. Some of these left, or their descendants have left, their imprints on the development of the country. Luke Watson, who came down from New Hampshire to New Jersey, was one of these. Thomas Watson and his descendants have contributed to the history of Pennsylvania. They served in the Provincial Assembly. One assisted in establishing the boundary of the State. At least eight generations of the descendants have rendered services as physicians.

Sources: "The Watsons and Their Names," Media Research Bureau; "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania" by William W. H. Davis; "First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, Old East New Jersey" by Orra Eugene Monnette; "Homes of Family Names of Great Britain" by Henry Brougham Guppy.

No. 116

First Generation. Watson Family Intermarried with Pierson, Beal and Fell Families.

DR. THOMAS WATSON, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was the son of John and Elizabeth Watson of High Moor, Cumberland County, England. He was born in England and died in 1731 in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married 4-

14-1696 at Walke, England, Eleanor Pierson (No. 117), daughter of Thomas and Ann Pierson of Robank, Westmoreland County, England. Eleanor Pierson Watson died 11-8-1715 in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Thomas Watson married a second time in 1717, Jane Reed, who died in 1731.

Dr. Thomas Watson was a malster from Cumberland County, England. He settled at Honey Hill, near Bristol, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1701. He brought a certificate from Friends' Meeting at Pardsay Cragg, dated 7-23-1701, for himself, his wife, Eleanor, and his two sons, Thomas and John. In 1704 he removed to Buckingham Township, Bucks County, on 450 acres of land that he bought of John Hough, devisee of Francis Rossil, a Philadelphia merchant. This land was bounded on the northwest by the York road. "Being a man of intelligence, he turned his attention to medicine." He became acquainted with several books, then used in surgery, physic and chemistry. He was probably the earliest physician in Buckingham Township. He grew into a large practice before his death in 1731. He had a reputation for setting broken bones.

He must have made his calls on a black stallion, as the story is told of his consternation when Lydia Canby, a small daughter of Thomas Canby on whom he was calling, mounted the stallion, he exclaimed, "the poor child will be killed." Thomas Canby replied "if thee will risk thy horse, I will risk my child." She returned with the horse white with foam, but gentle.

One visualizes this pioneer, colonial physician in his dove-colored clothes, knee breeches, broad-brimmed Quaker hat, astride the black stallion.

He is said to have kept a school for the Indians, but lost his most promising pupils from small-pox. That he was fair and just to the Indians, is shown by the fact that when he bought the 450-acre tract in 1704 he refused to survey it on Penn's warrant, without the consent of the Indians.

Thomas Watson held many offices in Bucks County. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from Bucks County in 1704, 1712, 1717, 1719, 1720, 1722, 1723, 1724 and 1725. Newtown was made a seat of justice of Bucks County in 1725 by act of the Assembly of 1723 and Thomas Watson, M.D., was appointed Commissioner. He held other offices, though it is not easy to differentiate between him and a contemporary, Thomas Watson, who came from Strawberry, now Cockermouth, Cumberland County, England, and who married Rebecca Mark. They both held the office of Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Thomas Watson was from Buckingham.

Thomas Watson had but two children, both sons of Eleanor (Pierson) Watson. There were no children by Jane (Reed) Watson.

Children of Dr. Thomas Watson and Eleanor (Pierson) Watson were:

1. Thomas, Jr., b. before 1701 in England; d. 1728 in Bucks Co., Pa., from a rattlesnake bite; m. 2-8-1718, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William and Mary (Croasdale) Smith of Wrightstown at Middletown Meeting. (The name is, also, given Elizabeth Santee. Possibly she was a widow.) Elizabeth Watson, d. 1729. They had four children—
   a. Eleanor, d. unmarried.
   b. Mary, d. unmarried.
   c. Sarah, m. Thomas Lewis of Plumstead.
   d. John, b. ca. 1720; d. 1761; unmarried. He was called the Surveyor. He was educated at Joseph Taylor's Academy in Philadelphia, where he was sent by his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Watson. He became a distinguished man in the colony. He was a deputy surveyor of the county and was employed with Pardie and Dixon in running the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. This was in 1761. He came down with influenza and rode sixty miles to see Hannah Blackfan, daughter of William Blackfan, to whom he was engaged. He died at their house at the age of forty-two. He was a fine mathematician, penman and wrote verse. He had the friendship of Benjamin Franklin and on Franklin's recommendation, he engrossed the treaty with the Indians for Governor Morris.

   Thomas Watson, Jr., the father of these children was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from Bucks County in 1713.
2. John Watson (No. 58), b. circa 1697 in England; d. 1760 in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pa.; m. 3-27-1717, Ann Beal (No. 59) of Buckingham, Bucks Co., Pa.; b. 1694; d. 9-12-1747, aged 53 years. He was the ancestor of all of Dr. Thomas Watson's descendants bearing the name of Watson. The male line of his brother, Thomas, ceased with the death of John Watson, the Surveyor.

Abstracts of the wills of Dr. Thomas Watson and his wife, Jane Watson, are here given:

No. 298—Thomas Watson, Buckingham
wife, Jane, my plantation.
g. son, John Watson, plantation at the death of my wife, "My stills and glasses"; if he dies without issue property to go to g. son, Thomas Watson.
Exec. My wife Jane.
Made 1-5-1730. Pro. May 14-1731.
Wit. Andrew Wright, Andrew Dunbar, Reece Davis.
Inv. April 9-1731, Mathew Hughes and John Cadwallader, included mortar and glass bottles, copper still.

No. 305—Jane Watson, Buckingham, Widow of Thomas Watson, late of same.
s.-in-law, John Watson,
his children—Elizabeth, Joseph and Thomas Watson, each £5.
g. d. Sarah Watson—£5, when 18.
g. s. John Watson.
Elizabeth Reed, widow of my brother, John Reed, £100 to be divided equally between her and her children by my brother, John.
g. s. John Watson, son of my son-in-law, Thomas Watson, balance, still under 21. If he should die without issue, balance to my son-in-law, John Watson, and brother John Reed's children.
Exec. Friend Richard Mitchell, Wrightstown.
Made Oct. 6-1731. Pro. Nov. 13-1731.
Wit. Mathew Hughes and John Bradfield.
Inv. Nov. 5-1731, Mathew Hughes and Abra. Chapman.

The Watsons were prominent and an influential family in early Bucks County.

Sources: Bucks Co. Wills and Friends' Meeting Records; "Fell Genealogy" by Sarah M. Fell; "Memoirs of Historic Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 285; "Settlement of Buckingham Township" by Dr. John Watson; "Bucks County History" by Battle; "History of Bucks County" by William W. H. Davis; "Journal of John Watson, the Surveyor"; Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. IX, Second Series; Marriages, Vol. II; "Ancestry of William Smith of Wrightstown" by Josiah B. Smith.

No. 58
Second Generation. Watson Family.

DR. JOHN WATSON

Was the son of Dr. Thomas Watson, the immigrant, and his wife,

Eleanor (Pierson) Watson. John Watson was born in England in 1697. He died in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 10-22-1760 in his 64th year. He married first, 3-27-1717 at Falls Friends' Meeting in Bucks County, Ann Beal (No. 59), daughter of William Beal and Elizabeth, his wife, of Buckingham Township, Bucks County. Ann Beal was born in 1694 and died 9-12-1747, aged 53 years. He married second, Sarah Browne.

Dr. John Watson took his father's place as the doctor for twenty miles in every direction. He had a much better opportunity for acquiring medical knowledge than his father and was a man of strong and well cultivated intellect. He was much improved by an intimate acquaintance with Doctors Bond, Jones, Kearsley, Owen and others during the sixteen years of his attendance as a member of the Provincial Assembly at Philadelphia. He had an "Uncommonly social disposition and strong powers of mind." "He pursued a rational method and was successful in his practice."

John Watson was the third member of the Watson family to serve in the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from Bucks County. He was elected in 1733 and served through 1748, a period of sixteen years.

Dr. John Watson and Ann (Beal) Watson had three children:

1. Elizabeth (No. 29), b. 12-22-1717/8; d. 3-12-1812; m. 8 mo. 1738, John Fell (No. 28), b. 5-7-1712; d. 11-20-1762.
2. Dr. Joseph, b. 11-21-1718/9; d. 1796; m. Alice Mitchell. They had one son, Dr. John, m. Mary Hampton.
3. Thomas, b. 8-22-1721; d. 1-31-1787; m. Sarah Woolston, d. 1792. They had the following children—Elizabeth, Sarah and Thomas.

Dr. John Watson left the following will:

No. 1058. John Watson, Buckingham, Practitioner in Physick.

w. Sarah—among other things to have arrearages of my annuity accruing from my son-in-law, John Brown.

s. Thomas—clock and dish.

s-in-law John Fell to pay my widow £ 6 per annum.

b.-in-law Joseph Shaw to see that my wife is cared for according to my will.

d. Elizabeth, w. John Fell, my great Bible.

s. Joseph, Long Gun (at his death to go to my grandson, John Watson), 50 A. adjoining John Beal, which I bought of Isreal Pemberton.

nep. John Watson to have Coat and Jacket with Plate buttons.

g. ch. Jonathan, John, Watson, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth and Alice Fell.

Exec. Son Thomas.

Made Feb. 23-1757. Pro. Feb. 3-1761.

Wit. John Beale Jr., Martha Doan, John Poole, Jno. Watson, Jr.

Cod. Mar. 22. Mentions specifically his three children Joseph, Thomas and Elizabeth. John Poole "my apprentice in Chyurgery."

Sources: "Fell Genealogy" by Sarah M. Fell; "Memoirs of Historic Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 285; "Settlement of Buckingham Township" by Dr. John Watson; Bucks County Wills and Bucks County Friends' Meeting Records; Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. IX, Second Series; Marriages, Vol. II; "History of Bucks County," Vol. III, p. 664, by William W. H. Davis; "Bucks County History" by Battle; "Journal of John Watson, the Surveyor."

WATSONS, A MEDICAL DYNASTY

Including Dr. Thomas Watson, the immigrant, in eight generations one or more have practiced medicine.

FIRST GENERATION

Dr. Thomas Watson (1), the immigrant, born about 1670 to 1676; died 1731; married 1696, Eleanor Pierson in England; practiced medicine in Buckingham Township and adjacent regions in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Their son,

SECOND GENERATION

Dr. John Watson (2), (Thomas, 1), 1697-1760; married Ann Beal in 1717. He practiced medicine in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Their son,

THIRD GENERATION

Dr. Joseph Watson (3), (Dr. John, 2, Dr. Thomas, 1), 1719-1796; married Alice Mitchell. He practiced in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Their son

FOURTH GENERATION

Dr. John Watson (4), (Dr. Joseph, 3, Dr. John, 2, Dr. Thomas, 1), d. ca. 1820-5; married Mary Hampton. He practiced in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

FIFTH GENERATION

Grandsons of Dr. John and Ann (Beal) Watson—Dr. Isaac Chapman (5), (Ann Fell, 4, wife of Joseph Chapman, Elizabeth Watson, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), 1763-1837; married 1809, Martha Blackfan.

Dr. Thomas Chapman (5), (Ann Fell, 4, wife of Joseph Chapman, Elizabeth Watson, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), 1770-1847; married 1812 Rachel Betts. Both Dr. Isaac and Dr. Thomas Chapman lived and practiced medicine in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Dr. John Quinby (5), (Jane Fell Quinby, 4, wife of Moses Quinby, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, John Watson, 2, Thomas Watson, 1), 1784-1837; married Elizabeth Starr Phillips; lived at Brandywine Springs, New Castle County, Delaware.

SIXTH GENERATION

Dr. Watson Fell Quinby (6), (Dr. John Quinby, 5, Jane Fell Quinby, 4, wife of Moses Quinby, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), b. 1826——; m. 1855 Annie Giffin; lived and practiced medicine in Wilmington, Delaware.

Dr. Caleb Harlan (6), (Elizabeth Quinby Harlan, wife of John Harlan, 5, Jane Fell Quinby, 4, wife of Moses Quinby, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), b. 1814——; m. Eliza Montgomery; practiced in Brandywine Springs, New Castle County, Delaware; graduated in 1836.

Dr. William Watson Townsend (6), (Letitia Fell Townsend, 5, wife of William Townsend, Thomas Fell, 4, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), 1807-1885; m. Eleanor Good; lived at Bridesburg, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

Two dentists in the sixth generation:

Dr. Spencer Roberts (6), (Alice Fell Roberts, 5, wife of George Roberts, Thomas Fell, 4, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), 1814-1897; m. 1840 Louisa Jew-

ett Raymond; practiced dentistry in Philadelphia and received the honorary degree of D.D.S. from Pennsylvania Dental College.

Dr. George Roberts, brother of Dr. Spencer Roberts, D.D.S., 1824-1892; m. Amanda Anderson; practiced dentistry in Philadelphia.

SEVENTH GENERATION

Dr. Courtland Fell Quinby (7), (Dr. Watson Fell Quinby, 6, Dr. John Quinby, 5, Jane Fell Quinby, 4, wife of Moses Quinby, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), 1856-1891; never married; practiced medicine at West Grove.

Dr. John Harlan (7), (Dr. Caleb Harlan, 6, Elizabeth Quinby Harlan, 5, wife of John Harlan, Jane Fell Quinby, 4, wife of Moses Quinby, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), 1851-1873; graduated in 1872.

Dr. Elias Wildman (7), (Ann Comfort Wildman, 6, wife of John Wildman, John Comfort, 5, Alice Fell Comfort, 4, wife of Ezra Comfort, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), 1843-1877. He was Assistant Surgeon in the Civil War 1861-1865. He married Sarah D. Nicholson.

Dr. George R. Conard (7), (Eliza Roberts Conard, 6, wife of Benjamin Conard, Alice Fell Roberts, 5, wife of George Roberts, Thomas Fell, 4, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), b. 1842——; m. Martha Ellen Good; practiced in Peru, Illinois.

Dr. Ellis P. Townsend (7), (Dr. William Watson Townsend, 6, Letitia Fell, 5, wife of William Townsend, Thomas Fell, 4, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), b. 1835——; m. A. Jane Johnson, in 1861; m. 2nd. Edith J. Sleeper. Lived at Camden, N. J.

Dr. George Roberts Moore (7), (Rachel Roberts Moore, 6, wife of Sharpless Moore, Alice Fell, 5, wife of George Roberts, Thomas Fell, 4, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), 1835-1910; m. 1859 Ann Eliza Carter. He practiced medicine in Oxford Junction, Iowa, and was Surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

EIGHTH GENERATION

Dr. Blanche Moore-Haines (8), (Dr. George Roberts Moore, 7, Rachel Roberts Moore, 6, wife of Sharpless Moore, Alice Fell Roberts, 5, wife of George Roberts, Thomas Fell, 4, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, Dr. John Watson, 2, Dr. Thomas Watson, 1), born in 1865——; m. 1890 Dr. Thomas J. Haines. Has degree from Northwestern University. Practiced medicine at Three Rivers, Michigan; was Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing of the Michigan State Department of Health, and Director of the Maternity and Infancy Division of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Dr. Benjamin Wiggins Horne (8), (Sarah Wiggins Horne, 7, wife of Edward Horne, Mary Ann Chapman Wiggins, 6, wife of Benjamin Wiggins, Thomas Chapman, 5, Ann Fell Chapman, 4, Elizabeth Watson Fell, 3, wife of John Fell, John Watson, 2, Thomas Watson, 1). Dr. Horne was born 8-22-1876. He practices in Philadelphia.

BEAL

No. 118

First Generation. Beal Family Intermarried with Watson Family.

WILLIAM BEAL, THE IMMIGRANT.

William Beal, yeoman, died in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1714 or 1715. He had a wife, Elizabeth (No. 119), surname unknown. He left a will dated January 1st. in the "1st. year of the Reighn of King George" (1714). It was proved Jan. 6, 1714. Part of the will was written in Gaelic.

The name Beal is very old and of Celtic origin. It usually referred to an entrance or mouth, as a bay or river.

From what country William Beal came is unknown, but it is probable that he was the immigrant.

An abstract of his will is given here:

No. 151. William Beal, yeoman.

s. Alexander—225 acres with improvement in Buckingham, adjoining Mathew Hughes.

s. John—325 Acres, residue of what I bought of Thomas Stevenson, when he is 21.

d. Ann £10.

w. Elizabeth

d. Elizabeth
d. Martha
d. Rebecka
} Some of them, perhaps all, under age.

Exec. wife Elizabeth.

Made Jan. 1st. in 1st. year of Reighn of King George.

Pro. Jan. 6th., 1714.

Wit. William Baker, James Smyth, Aboll Kingston.

Inv. Jan. 10, 1714/15, Thomas Stevenson and William Baeker.

Additional information relating to the children of William and Elizabeth Beal:

1. Alexander, m. 11-30-1715, Sarah Bowman at Nesshamanak Meeting. He m. 2nd. Jan. 5-1722/3 Sarah Town, b. Nov. 22-1694. He m. 3rd. 7-5-1737, Hannah Rodgers.
2. John, m. 8-27-1729, Martha Carter. John d. 11-4-1769.

3. Ann (No. 59), b. 1694; d. 9-12-1747; m. 3-27-1717 at Falls Meeting, Dr. John Watson (No. 58).
4. Elizabeth, m. 9-27-1721, Ely Weldon, d. 1771.
5. Rebecka, m. —— Richey.
6. Martha.

Sources: Bucks County, Pa. Wills; Friends' Meeting Records of Bucks County; "Beal (e, l, s.) The Ancient Name" by Frank Lee Beals; "Dixon Kith and Kin" by Willis Milnor Dixon.

ERRORS RELATING TO KINSEY GENEALOGY

EARLY historians of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who included the Kinseys of Bucks County, rightly mentioned Edmund Kinsey and his wife, Sarah (Ogborn) Kinsey, of Buckingham Township as the forbears of the Bucks countians of the name. Their large family of nine children married into many of the early and well-known families of the region and much is known of them after the coming of Edmund Kinsey, the Quaker minister, to Buckingham Friends' Meeting.

Errors began when early historians assumed that Edmund Kinsey was a descendant of John Kinsey, one of the Commissioners of West Jersey, who arrived in the ship, Kentin, in 1677 and who died within two months after his arrival. His son, John, took up his affairs and continued to appear in early records. He is known as John Kinsey of Shackmaxon. He is frequently associated in the records with Thomas Fairman who married his sister, Elizabeth Kinsey. This family came from Hadham in Hertfordshire, England, and is in no way related to David Kinsey, the father of Edmund Kinsey of Bucks County.

That Edmund was the son of David Kinsey is clearly shown by the Board of Property records and early Friends' records of Pennsylvania.

There were three early John Kinseys. Two, at least, were contemporaneous. John Kinsey of Shackmaxon and John Kinsey, brother of Edmund. The latter removed from Philadelphia to Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey. There he became a member and later Speaker of the New Jersey House of Delegates. His son, John Kinsey, Jr., succeeded him as Speaker and later moved to Philadelphia and became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Some early historians have assigned these two John Kinseys, son and grandson of David Kinsey, to Commissioner Kinsey's family.

This has led to confusion in the minds of the more recent historians and genealogists of the Kinsey family. As a result, the compiler of the Kinsey data in this volume has given more time, effort and made greater research in this particular lineage than for any other included in the "Ancestry of Sharpless Moore and Rachel (Roberts) Moore." The Archives of both Pennsylvania and New Jersey, county records and many records of Friends' Meetings have been consulted.

A wealth of records has been found. They confirm—David Kinsey as the first or immigrant ancestor of Edmund Kinsey. He came from Nantmeal, Radnorshire, Wales, in 1682 to Pennsylvania. That Edmund Kin-

sey was his son is shown by his relation in the records to Howell James, who married Magdalen Kinsey, widow of David Kinsey. That John Kinsey was the son of David Kinsey is shown by a deed (Board of Property in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume I, Page 406), "8 mo. 4, 1703. Tho. Jno. Evans Sen'r of Radnor, really paid for his 250 a's * * *. The title of the 50 a's follows; David Kinsey by warrant took up 300 acres in Radnor on Rent, who deceasing, his widow Magdalen and HEIR Jno. Kinsey by deed dat. 14, Ober, '90 sold the same to James James of Radnor, yeoman, who by deed dat. 8-4-'95 sold to said Thomas Jno. Evans."

Since John was the elder son he was, of course, the heir. When John Kinsey married under the auspices of Philadelphia Friends' Monthly Meeting, 8 mo. 20, 1687, Sarah Stevens, Magdalen Kinsey signed as a witness. When Magdalen Kinsey was married under the auspices of Radnor Meeting, 9 mo. 20, 1690 to Howell James, John Kinsey likewise signed as a witness.

These records, clearly, seem to show the line of descent of John Kinsey of Middlesex County, New Jersey, the Speaker of the House of Delegates of New Jersey, from David Kinsey and that he was from the same family as Edmund Kinsey.

No. 240

First Generation. *Kinsey Family Intermarried with Ogborn, Crew, Smith and Fell Families.*

DAVID KINSEY, THE IMMIGRANT.

David Kinsey came in the ship, Lyon, to Pennsylvania in 1682. A deed to David Kinsey, carpenter from the Parish of Nantmeal, County of Radnor, Wales, for 100 acres of land in Pennsylvania, dated June 19/20-1682 from Richard Davies of Welsh Poole, Montgomery County, is recorded in Philadelphia in Deed Book G, Vol. 2, page 84-85.

From the records of the Board of Property, we learn that 300 acres in Radnor Township was laid out in the Welsh Tract to David Kinsey and also a lot on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on the site of Independence Hall. This tract was never patented to him, but his widow Magdalen Kinsey conveyed it to different parties.

David Kinsey was a Quaker and affiliated with the Monthly Meeting known as Radnor, Haverford and Merion at different times. He was buried at Haverford, west side of "Scoolkill" 7th. day, 7th. month, 1687.

"On November 16-1689—letters of administration were granted by

the Register General of Philadelphia to Magdalen Kinsey (No. 241) relict and widow of David Kinsey late of ye Township of Radnor in the County of Philadelphia, yeoman, deceased, on the estate of her said husband." (Admrn.—Docket A, page 98.)

The maiden name of Magdalen Kinsey is unknown. After David Kinsey's death, she married 9-20-1690, at the home of David Price, Howell James, widower, both of Radnor Township. Her son, or step-son, John Kinsey, was one of the twenty-five witnesses. She died prior to 4-25-1715, when Howell James laid his intention of marriage to Phebe Moore of Radnor before Newark Monthly Meeting.

Howell James lived some years in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, and later in New Castle County. He died before 7th. month, 1717.

David Kinsey had two sons:

1. John, died 1735; married at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 8-20-1687, Sarah Stevens. Magdalen Kinsey signed as witness. Sarah died 7-11-1702. He removed to Woodbridge, N. J. in 1703. He married, a second time, 2nd. intentions at Shrewsbury Meeting, 3-1-1704 to widow of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who was Grace Hull. He was member and Speaker of the House in New Jersey, as was his son, John Kinsey, Jr. The latter was a distinguished lawyer, removed to Philadelphia, and died in 1750. He was Speaker of the House in Pennsylvania and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He married in 1725, Mary, daughter of Philip Kearney, and was the father of James Kinsey, Chief Justice of New Jersey Supreme Court.

David and Magdalen Kinsey had a son:

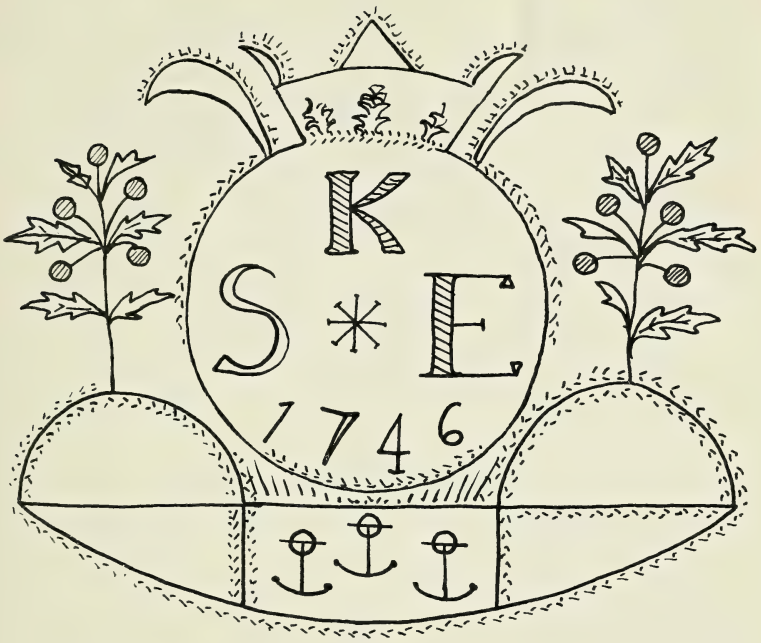
2. Edmund (No. 120), b. 1683 at Philadelphia; d. 12-24-1759 in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pa.; m. 8-21-1708, at Woodbridge, N. J., Sarah Ogborn (No. 121), daughter of Samuel and Jane (Curtis) Ogborn. Sarah was born about 1691 and died aged 96 on 6-27——— (1787?).

Sources: "Friends of Upper Bucks" by Clarence V. Roberts; "History of Bucks County, Pa.", by William W. H. Davis; Mss. of John Ingham Kinsey; Notes from Miss Dorothy A. Poore.

No. 120
Second Generation. Kinsey Family.

EDMUND KINSEY,

Son of David Kinsey, the immigrant, and his wife, Magdalen Kinsey,



Design Engraved on a Circular Pewter Plate 16⅝ Inches in Diameter, Given to Samuel and Elizabeth (Crew) Kinsey.

Now owned by Mrs. Nelson F. Eberbach of Philadelphia.

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These Letters are Engraved on the Upper Side Near the Border of the Plate.

was born in 1683 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He died 12-24-1759 in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married 8-21-1708 at Woodbridge, New Jersey, Sarah Ogborn (No. 121), daughter of Samuel Ogborn and Jane (Curtis) Ogborn. She was born about 1691 and died aged 96 years (1787?).

Edmund Kinsey was the younger son of David Kinsey. After his father's death, his mother, Magdalen Kinsey, married Howell James and they lived at New Castle, now Delaware. In 1708, Howell James asked Newark, now Kennett Meeting, for a certificate for Edmund Kinsey's clearness to marriage. The marriage records state: "Ye Monthly Meeting at New Ark in ye County of New Castle, territory of Pennsylvania, having reported that the young man was clear from all women in their parts upon ye account of marriage and whilst among them did behave himself soberly." Date 5-3-1708. This was to Woodbridge Meeting in New Jersey. At the succeeding meeting, the certificate was granted and seemed to be accepted for removal as well as marriage.

Edmund Kinsey and his wife remained at Woodbridge until 1715, when they were granted a certificate of removal to Falls Monthly Meeting in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. This certificate included Edmund Kinsey, his wife and Jane Fitz Randolph, his mother-in-law. He settled in Buckingham, purchasing 500 acres surrounding Buckingham Meeting House, which had been erected only a few years before. He was an early and prominent minister of that meeting and "travelled considerably in the service of truth."

He died at the age of 76, having served forty years in the ministry. A memorial of Edmund Kinsey is published in the Friend, Vol. 33, page 12.

Edmund and Sarah (Ogborn) Kinsey had nine children, six sons and three daughters:

1. Samuel (No. 60), b. 8-20-1710 at Woodbridge, N. J.; d. 12 mo. 1776; m. 8-2-1733, Elizabeth Crew (No. 61); she d. ca. 1795.
2. David, b. 7-3-1712; d. Sept. 1765; m. 1st. 11-30-1734, Tamar Fell, daughter of Joseph and Bridget (Willson) Fell; b. 1-25-1706; d. between 1744-1750. David m. 2nd. 6-3-1751, Sarah (Yardly) Canby, widow of Benjamin Canby, b. 7-13-1712.
3. Mary, b. 2-20-1714/5 at Woodbridge, N. J.; d. 12-29-1769; m. 1-4-1735 Joseph Fell, son of Joseph Fell, the immigrant and his first wife, Bridget (Willson) Fell. Joseph, b. 4-29-1701 in Cumberland, England; d. 2-22-1777.
4. Elizabeth, b. 7-23-1717; m. 10-1-1742, Thomas Smith, son of

Robert and Phebe (Canby) Smith, b. June 13-1720.

5. John, b. 2-5-1719; d. before March 27, 1789; m. 1741 Rachel Fell, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell, b. 10-17-1716.
6. Joseph, b. 6-21-1722; d. 9-17-1764; m. 3-17-1749 Hannah Yates.
7. Sarah, b. 11-13-1724; died 1811 aged 87 years; m. 2-17-1745 Timothy Smith, son of Robert and Phebe (Canby) Smith, b. 1-29-1722; d. 5-14-1798.
8. Benjamin, b. 10-22-1727; d. 7-12-1789; m. 3-23-1749 Susanna Brown; he m. 2nd., 12-10-1766, Martha White.
9. Jonathan, the youngest son, b. 3-12-1731; d. about 1753; m. 10-2-1751 Jemimi, daughter of Zebulon and Elizabeth (Buckman) Heston. She was b. Aug. 27, 1728; married 2nd., 11-22-1758, Benjamin Doane.

Will No. 1005 of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Edmund Kinsey, Buckingham, yeoman. Made June 22, 1758. Proved Jan. 31-1760, mentions wife, Sarah, son, Joseph. Plantation in Buckingham, daughters—Sarah Smith, Mary Fell and Elizabeth Smith and sons—Benjamin, Samuel, David and Jonathan deceased; daughter-in-law, Jemimi Kinsey, and her children, Mary and Jonathan, children of my son, Jonathan, dec'd.

Executors—Son, Benjamin, and brother-in-law, Joseph Hampton of Wrightstown.

Witnesses—William Hough, Andrew Ellicott, Samuel Kinsey, taylor. Codicil, Nov. 26, 1758 witnessed by Samuel Kinsey, Andrew Ellicott and Samuel Kinsey, taylor.

Sources: "History of Bucks County, Pa." by William W. H. Davis; "Fell Genealogy" by Sarah M. Fell; Bucks County Wills; "Friends of Upper Bucks" by Clarence V. Roberts; Notes by Dorothy A. Poore.

No. 60
Third Generation. Kinsey Family.

SAMUEL KINSEY

Was the eldest son of Edmund and Sarah (Ogborn) Kinsey. He was born 8-20-1710 at Woodbridge, New Jersey. He died 12 mo. 1776 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married 8 mo. 2-1733, Elizabeth Crew (No. 61). Elizabeth died about 1795. Samuel Kinsey and Elizabeth Crew declared intentions of marriage 6 mo. 7-1733 in Buckingham Meet-

ing. John Watson and Hugh Ely to inspect his clearness. On the 4th. of 7 mo. 1733, they declared intentions a second time. Nothing appearing to obstruct same, they were left to marry. On 1st. of 11 mo. 1733/4, Samuel Kinsey produced a paper of condemnation of his outgoing on account of marriage, which was read and accepted and to be read with his wife's at next meeting. On this same date, James Crew received a certificate of removal to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in West Jersey, he having requested the certificate of removal the 4th. of 10th. mo. 1733. Joseph Fell and John Watson to enquire. Family tradition says that he was incensed about the disciplining of Samuel Kinsey in relation to the marriage with James Crew's sister, Elizabeth.

Samuel Kinsey came with his parents from Woodbridge, New Jersey, to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1715. In a deed of 1754, Samuel Kinsey is described as "yeoman." Samuel Kinsey was on the list of Bucks County Associators, Oct. 9, 1775, "who though formally associated have paid little and some no attendance."

Samuel and Elizabeth (Crew) Kinsey had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters:

1. Thomas (No. 30), b. about 1734 or 35; d. 1816 in Londongrove Twp., Chester Co., Pa.; m. 11-28-1758 at Buckingham, Margaret Smith (No. 31), daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanders) Smith, b. 5-11-1738; d. 10-13-1817.
2. Samuel of Solebury, taylor, b. 1734; m. 12-1-1762, Sarah Ingham.
3. Edmund of Long Island, blacksmith.
4. David, wife, Jane.
5. Jonathan, Buckingham taylor, m. 6-9-1763, Martha Gillingham.
6. Sarah, d. 9-6-1837; m. 3-4-1776, David Fell, b. 10-9-1750; d. 10-15-1807.
7. Elizabeth, d. aged 87 years; m. 1st. 1-10-1770 Alexander Brown, Jr., son of Alexander and Esther Brown; m. 2nd. prior to 1784, Zenas Fell, b. 10-11-1754; d. in 1832.
8. John of Buckingham, m. 5-21-1777, Margaret Kitchen.
9. Mary, m. Alexander Scott of Elizabethtown, East New Jersey.
10. Benjamin, tanner of Buckingham, m. Dorothy ——.
11. Abigail, m. 1781 Enoch Bye, taylor of Solebury, b. 1757; d. 1837.

Samuel Kinsey died intestate and the administrators appointed January 13, 1777 were Thomas Kinsey, Jonathan Kinsey, Thomas Smith

and Thomas Bye, Jr., all of Buckingham.

From the date of Dec. 1, 1777 to March 23, 1785, the heirs of Samuel Kinsey gave quit claims and acknowledgments of all interest in the estate of their father to their brother, John Kinsey, son of Samuel.

The will of Elizabeth Kinsey, of Buckingham, advanced in age, was made 1792 and proved May 5, 1795. She named sons, Thomas, Samuel, Edmund, David, Benjamin, Jonathan and John and daughters, Sarah Fell, Elizabeth Fell, Mary Scott and Abigail Bye; granddaughter, Elizabeth, daughter of son, John. Each had five shillings except John, who had residue of estate.

Sources: Buckingham and Londongrove Friends' Meeting records; Bucks County and Chester County, Pennsylvania Wills; "Fell Genealogy" by Sarah M. Fell; Manuscript of John Ingham Kinsey, Attorney-at-Law; Pennsylvania Archives; Abstracts of County and Meeting Records by Dorothy A. Poore.

No. 30
Fourth Generation. Kinsey Family.

THOMAS KINSEY

Was the son of Samuel Kinsey and his wife, Elizabeth (Crew) Kinsey, of Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was the eldest son and was born about 1734 or 1735 in Buckingham Township. He died in 1816 in Londongrove Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He married at Buckingham Meeting, 11-28-1758, Margaret Smith (No. 31), daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanders) Smith. She was born 5-11-1738 and died 10-13-1817.

Thomas Kinsey, yeoman, had a deed, 10-30-1764, from Samuel Kinsey, Buckingham, yeoman and wife, Elizabeth. It being part of a tract of land which Edmund Kinsey, father of said Samuel had granted him in fee, October 11, 1743. Later, April 12, 1787, Thomas Kinsey and Margaret, his wife, conveyed this same land to Samuel Johnson of Hunterdon, New Jersey.

Thomas and Margaret Kinsey removed from Buckingham, Bucks County, to Chester County in 1785. He settled in Londongrove Township. Thomas Kinsey produced a certificate to New Garden Meeting from Buckingham Meeting, dated 6-2-1788 for self, wife, Margaret, and children, "Marcy," Mary, Jane, Samuel and Mahlon.

Thomas Kinsey and his wife, Margaret (Smith) Kinsey, had ten children:

1. Elizabeth (No. 15), b. 8-5-1760 at Buckingham, Bucks Co.,

Pa.; d. 3-6-1845 at Mill Creek Hundred, Delaware, buried at West Grove Friends' Burial Ground; m. 1-30-1782, Thomas Fell (No. 14), son of John and Elizabeth (Watson) Fell, b. 5-14-1759, d. 3-2-1849.

2. Thomas, went to Canada.
3. Samuel, 4th. son of Thomas and Margaret, b. 10-24-1777; d. 7-21-1854; m. —— Eastburn.
4. Mahlon of Londongrove, m. 11-30-1803, Ann Eastborn at Eastland. (Nottingham Minutes.)
5. Sarah, m. Jesse David.
6. Mercy, m. Abner Brook.
7. Mary, m. Samuel Pusey.
8. Jane, m. Robert Pennington.
9. Stacy.
10. Joseph, youngest son, m. 1795, Elizabeth Cooper.

Thomas Kinsey's will made 8-11-1812. Probated 11-5-1816, names all the above children and wife, Margaret.

Sources: "Fell Genealogy" by Sarah M. Fell; "Genealogy of William Smith of Wrightstown" by Josiah B. Smith; Bucks County and Chester County Wills; Friends' Meeting Records from both Bucks and Chester Counties Abstracted by Miss Dorothy Adams Poore.

OGBORN FAMILY

No. 242

First Generation. Ogborn Family Intermarried with Curtis and Kinsey Families.

SAMUEL OGBORN, THE IMMIGRANT,

Came to New Jersey and settled at Burlington. He was a contemporary and probably a kinsman of Thomas Ogborne of Hillington, Middlesex County, England, who was mentioned in the will of Sir William Ogborn, Sheriff of the City of London, and who later settled in Burlington.

Samuel Ogborn died in 1694. He married Jane Curtis (No. 243), daughter of Thomas Curtis and his wife, Jane. Jane Curtis was born 2-11-1661 and died in 1729. She probably married Samuel Ogborn before 1690. She married 2nd. John Hampton of Freehold, N. J., planter. She married 3rd. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, and 4th. John Sharp.

The name Ogborn is also spelled Ogborne and Ogburn.

Samuel Ogborn's will, dated November 7, 1694 and proved December 8, 1694, describes him of Burlington, names wife, Jane, Executrix. Children not mentioned by name. Brother-in-law, Peter Harvey. Witnesses—May West, Samuel Jones and James Hill.

Samuel Ogborn and Jane (Curtis) Ogborn had children:

1. Samuel.
2. Mary, b. prior to 1694; m. 10-4-1707 John Engle, both of Burlington Co., N. J. (Haddonfield Friends' Meeting Records, Gloucester Co.); m. 2nd. 1727, Jonas Cattell; m. 3rd. 1732 Thomas French.
3. Sarah (No. 121), b. ca. 1691; d. aged 96 (about 1787) in Buckingham Township, Bucks Co., Pa.; m. 8-21-1708 at Woodbridge, N. J., Edmund Kinsey (No. 120), son of David and Magdalen Kinsey. He was born 1683; d. 12-24-1759 in Buckingham Township.

After the death of Samuel Ogborn, Jane Curtis Ogborn married John Hampton. John Hampton died 1702/3. In his will, he names wife, Jean, "her" son, Joseph, and "my" son, Joseph, and leaves legacies to Sarah and Mary "Ogborns."

John and Jane (Curtis) Hampton had one son, Joseph Hampton. He died 1767; married Mary Canby.

After John Hampton's death, Jane Hampton married in 1706/7 Na-

thaniel Fitz Randolph of Woodbridge, New Jersey. They had one son, Benjamin Fitz Randolph, born at Woodbridge, 10-23-1707. The will of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph was proved May 12-1714. Jane was the second wife of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph. His first wife was Mary Holly of Sandwich, Massachusetts. She was daughter of Joseph and Rose Holly of the same place. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph died November 21-1713 at Woodbridge. He was one of the most prominent men of Woodbridge. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly of 1693-4. He was High Sheriff of Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1699.

In 1715, Jane Fitz Randolph, her son, Benjamin Fitz-Randolph, and son, Joseph Hampton, accompanied by Edmund and Sarah (Ogborn) Kinsey removed to Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She married a fourth time, John Sharp. The marriage is recorded at Haddonfield Friends' Meeting in Gloucester County, New Jersey, 10-24-1719, as follows—Jane Fitz Randle (wid) and John Sharpe, both of Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey. Jane Fitz Randolph was granted certificate of removal from Falls Meeting on 8-7-1719. There were no children by this marriage. John Sharp's will was probated March 29-1727.

Jane Sharp of Buckingham, widow, will was made 6-8-1729, and probated Nov. 13-1731. She mentioned son, Samuel Ogborn, son, Joseph Hampton, and his one daughter. Daughter, Mary Keble, wife of Jonas, her three daughters—daughter, Sarah, wife of Edmond Kinsey, her three daughters, son, Benjamin Fitzrandal, gr. dau. Jane Engle. Exec. son-in-law Edmond Kinsey and Joseph Fell.

Sources: Gloucester Co. N. J. Records; "First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge of Olde East New Jersey" by Orra Eugene Monnette; New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXIII, Abstracts of Wills; "Early Friends of Upper Bucks" by Clarence V. Roberts; Manuscript of John Ingham Kinsey; Stillwell's "Miscellany"; Notes by Dorothy A. Poore.

CURTIS FAMILY

No. 486

First Generation. Curtis Family Intermarried with Ogborn Family.

THOMAS CURTIS, THE IMMIGRANT.

The brothers, Thomas and John Curtis, came from Northamptonshire, England, to New Jersey. The home of Thomas Curtis in England was known as Bug Brook, and he gave this name to his home in New Jersey. He settled in Burlington County, New Jersey, as early as 1682/3, where he recorded the birth of his daughter, Mary. About seven months earlier, his daughter, Elizabeth, aged then about 15 years, and his daughter, Sarah, then about 18, bound themselves to service in this country. He had married in England Jane —— (No. 487). The family, apparently, came at different times to this country. He bought land in Burlington County in 1683. October 10, 1686, Peter Harvey and wife, Sarah, conveyed lands to Thomas Curtis of Bug Brook, West Jersey. Thomas Curtis died prior to 11 mo. 1688, when John Chapman and Jane Curtis, widow with children, declared their intentions of marriage at Burlington Friends' Meeting. John Chapman must have died shortly thereafter, for 7 mo. 1689, John Pancoast and Jane, his wife, had joined in a marriage contract, contrary to good order and before s'd Jane's husband, John Chapman, had been dead 5 months. (Burlington Monthly Meeting.) There were probably no children by the second and third marriages. Jane Curtis, widow, married a fourth time, Thomas Cross.

John Pancoast made his will Nov. 30, 1694, wherein he stated he was of Mansfield, Burlington County. It was probated Dec. 22, 1694 and mentions wife, Jane, and children by his first wife. Of John Pancoast's grandchildren, two married Ogborns and two Curtises.

Thomas Curtis and Jane Curtis had seven children of whom we have record. There were probably others. Thomas and Jane were Friends and the births of four of the children are in the records of Northampton, England, Monthly Meeting in Devonshire House, London. These children were: Jane, Dorothy, Sarah and Elizabeth.

The children were as follows:

1. Jane (No. 243), b. 2-11-1661, in England; d. 1729 in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pa.; m. 1st. Samuel Ogborn (No. 242), 2nd. John Hampton, 3rd. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, on 4-12-1706/7, m. 4th. John Sharp, 10-24-1719.

2. Dorothy, b. 7-29-1662 in England.
3. Sarah, b. 12-20-1663 in England; m. Peter Harvey.
4. Elizabeth, b. 1-21-1666 in England; m. 3-9-1686, William Atkinson.
5. Mary, b. 1-19-1682/3. (Recorded Burlington, N. J. Monthly Meeting.)
6. Abigail, m. 1699, John Paine, Jr., m. 2nd. 1704, Philip Edington.
7. Thomas, m. Els— ——; will proved May 11, 1749. Thomas and Elizabeth Curtis appeared, Feb. 1, 1720, as witness to will of Joshua Fretwell of Mansfield Twp., Burlington Co.

Sources: Stillwell's "Miscellany"; Notes by Dorothy A. Poore; New Jersey Wills, Series I, Vol. I and Vol. II.

CREWS OF ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE COLONIES

THE name Crew in England appears in several forms—Crews, Crewe, Crue, Cruse and Cruwys. The name of an ancient family of Devonshire and still found at Netherex in the County was Cruwys or Crews.

In the Rolls of Freemen of the City of Chester, England (1392-1700) are to be found several of the name of Crewe.

Thomas Crew, Esq. and his wife, Margerie, lived in the thirteenth year (1320) of the reign of Edward II (1307-1327). He carried the Crew arms: Azure, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued gules. They had a son, Patrick, who carried the Crew arms. Patrick had a son, Dauid, who married Emmote ——. They lived in 1329 in the time of Edward III. Dauid carried the Crew arms. Their son, Thomas, married Agnes ——. They lived in the forty-third year (1370) of the reign of Edward III (1327-1377). He carried the Crew arms. Their son, Dauid Crew, of Pulcroste in Com. of Cestrae, lived in the twentieth year (1397) of the reign of Richard II (1377-1399). His daughter, Margerie, and one of his heirs, married Roger Chetwode. (This family of Crew were ancestors of Ann E. Carter, wife of Dr. George Roberts Moore.)

In 1611, Thomas Crews is found in wills and inventories of Lancashire and Cheshire. In his will he named sons—Thomas, Edward, John and Arthur Crue; brother, Lancelot Crue, and daughters, Emme, Katherine and Anne Crue.

Lord Stene, who was descended from Sir Thomas Crew, Knt. of Stene; Speaker of the House of Commons, temp. of James II, and who was the son of John Crewe, Esq. of Nantwich (Cheshire), bore the Crew arms with a crescent for difference.

The arms of the Crewes of Nantwich, Pulcroft, Holt and Asten of Cheshire were:

Arms: Azure, a lion rampant argent.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb argent armed and langued gules.

These are the same as the arms of Thomas Crews, Esq., who lived in the thirteenth year of the reign of Edward II. No recent families bearing the name have been found carrying other coats of arms; although, the earliest form of the Crew arms was—Ermine, fretty gules.

The Cruwys family of Devonshire, and also found in Surrey, was an ancient family. The old couplet, "Crocker, Cruwys and Copplestone

when the Conqueror came were at home" suggests that they were early Britons. This name is also written Cruse, Creuze and Crews. The family became extinct in the male line in 1804 on the death of Henry Sturbridge Cruwys. Of this family, John Creuze, Esq. of Woodbridge was High Sheriff of Surrey County in 1788.

The Cruwys of Devonshire had:

Arms: Azure, a bend per bend indented argent and gules between six escallops or.

Crest: On a mont vert, a stork azure holding in his dexter claw a flint azure.

The Visitations of Surrey County, 1530-1572 and 1623, by Thomas Benalle, show both the Devonshire Cruse and the Cheshire Crew families represented in Surrey. Page 213 shows Bridgett Apihon, or Apjohn, married Robert Crew (no date).

Page 208. William Offley of Pultney in Com. Surrey, 1623, named Margaret, daughter and heire of Randall Crew, widow of Raffe Ashley of Com. Lancaster.

Page 221. Elizabeth Norbury married Thom. Cruse and had Elizabeth (no date).

Records of the Cheshire family have usually been spelled Crew or Crewe, never with the letters "z" or "y." The variations of spelling of the name Cruwys of Devonshire are similar to those found in the early records of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. William Crews of Philadelphia in his will used a final letter "s." The early Quaker records were frequently written Cruse, which leads us to the conclusion that William Crews, the immigrant and grandfather of Elizabeth (Crew) Kinsey, was descended from the "very ancient family of Cruwys of Devonshire, England."

The Crews, who came as colonists to the Middle Colonies, who with their children were the first settlers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, were from South Wark, Surrey County, England. They, no doubt, were from the same family and closely related.

Edward Crew, who had a deed from William Penn, October 11, 1681, for 250 acres of land, which later was sold to Thomas Bye, was from Southwark, County of Surrey, England (Pa. Archives, Board of Property, Second Series, Vol. 19). Edward Crews had a lot at Parkus and Lumkins, between 4th. and 5th. streets, Philadelphia. He then seems to disappear from Pennsylvania records, but Edward Crews' will, dated December 1, 1708, proved March 29, 1709 in Maryland, mentions—wife, Elizabeth, and three minor children, Edward, James and Samuel.

Richard Crew of St. George, South Warke, was named in the will of

William Royden of London, May 20, 1692. In this will he left all his West Jersey estate to his brother, Robert Royden. (Pa. Mag., Vol. 28, p. 462.)

William Crews, potter of Philadelphia, settled first at Burlington, New Jersey. Records there show that he came from South Warke, Surrey County, England.

Sources: Rolls of Freemen of Chester City, England; "Homes of Family Names" by Henry Brougham Guppy; Wills and Inventories of Lancashire and Cheshire; Pennsylvania Historical Magazine; Pennsylvania Archives, Board of Property; Bucks County Deeds; Philadelphia County Deeds; New Jersey Wills; Maryland Wills; Burke's Armory; "Pedigree of the Family of Chetwode of Chetwode" by Stephen Tucker, Esq.; "Visitations of Surrey" by Thomas Benalle, Years 1530-1572 and 1623; Burke's "Landed Gentry," Fourteenth Edition; "General Armory" by Burke; "Heraldic Illustrations" by Burke, Year 1846; Notes by Mrs. Warren Ely.

No. 244

First Generation. Crew Family Intermarried with Kinsey Family.

WILLIAM CREWS, THE IMMIGRANT,

Came to America and settled at Burlington, New Jersey, about 1685, as shown by a deed of the date of August 3, 1685, from Samuel and John Bunting, late of Burlington (New Jersey) masons to William Crues, late of South Worke, County of Surrey, England, for a house and lot in Burlington Island, North River Street, over against the slaughter house of William Myers. (New Jersey Colonial Documents, West Jersey Records, Liber B, Part I, 146, Feb. 22, 1686-7.)

On December 13, 1690, William Crues of Philadelphia, Potter, sold to Daniel Sutton of Burlington, tailor, a town lot on Burlington Island, North River Street, against the slaughter house of William Myers. (Same source in New Jersey Colonial Records as the preceding.) Daniel Sutton in his will dated February 20, 1710-11, mentioned this house and lot bought of William Crues. (New Jersey Wills, Liber I, p. 322.)

William Crews left Burlington for Philadelphia some time prior to 1-22-1689-90, when the Board of Property, at the request of Wm. Crewe, ordered that, "the 62 foot lott he took up and built his pott House upon be made up 100, at the Rent Eight Shillings English." (Pa. Archives, Series 2, Vol. 19, page 31, Land Records.)

There is an indenture, dated 9-28-1691, between Ananias Turner of "St. Johnses" in county of Kent, first part to William Crews of Philadelphia of the other part etc. This was confirmed to Wm. Crews, "pt-maker," one lot on Chestnut Street.

William "Cruse" was buried 9 mo. 8th., 1694. (Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records.)

From his will, we learn that William Crews had a wife, Elizabeth (No. 245). Her maiden name is unknown. It may have been Worral. Philadelphia Wills show that—Elizabeth Crouse contested the will of her uncle, Peter Worral, of Bucks County in 1709.

The will of William Crews, Philadelphia, potter, was made 9-4-1694, and was probated May 30-1695.

He devised to—wife, Elizabeth, an annuity and furniture, son, John, a brick building next to his dwelling during minority of son, James, then to be divided between John and James. Son, John, to be sole executor.

Son, James, a minor to be cared for by John until of age.

To sons, John and James, an estate in Old England att Cowbry (?) Lane End in Wallford Parish in ye Countie of Hereford (?) at Castle's Brooke. (The original record of this will is illegible in places, name of Lane and county is not clear.)

The Overseers of the will were—wife, Elizabeth, Everard Bolton and John Kinsey.

Witnesses—Everard Bolton, John Kinsey and David Powell. (Will Book A, 304, Philadelphia Wills.)

William and Elizabeth Crews had at least three children:

1. John Crews, no doubt was the John Crue of Sussex County, Delaware.

   John Crue with Robert Hyenot bought 900 acres in Sussex Co., Del.

   He with others craved a survey, 4-12-1707.

   Arabella Crew desired a resurvey, 4-8-1715.

   John Crew died in Sussex County before May 27, 1713, when his will was probated. It was made Aug. 21, 1712. In it he mentioned—

   dau. Elizabeth Walls

   grandson, John Walls

   son-in-law, Richard Harvey

   wife, Arabella and the children I have had by her (not named), the children to be of age when 14 years. (Sussex County, Delaware Wills.)

   Another child of John Cruse and Mary name of John was buried 3-27-1701. (Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records.)

The inference is that John Crews had wife, Mary ——, and a 2nd., Arabella ——. Maiden names of both wives unknown. Mary, his wife, was buried 9 mo. 1, 1702. (Phila.)
No other Crews wills in Sussex County, Delaware.

2. James Crews (No. 122), a minor in 1694, the date of his father's will, but no doubt of age when his brother had divided the estate and moved to Delaware in 1707. James Crews married Magdalena —— (No. 123) before 1710 (the date of the burial of one of their children). James Cruse was buried 3-30-1715 and his wife, Magdalena, was buried 4-13-1713. (Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records, Burials.)
3. A child of William Cruse's was buried 3-13-1694. (Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records, Burials.)

Sources: Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania Wills; Pennsylvania Archives, Land Records; Bucks County Records; New Jersey Wills; Sussex County, Delaware Wills; Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records, Abstracted by Mrs. Warren Ely and Mrs. Arabella Spicer.

No. 122
Second Generation. Crews Family.

JAMES CREWS.

The name of James Crews appears in the records in several different forms. The spelling in this text adheres to that of the original record from which it was taken.

James Crews (No. 122) was the son of William Crews, potter, of Philadelphia and Elizabeth, his wife, as mentioned in William Crews' will dated 9-4-1694 and proved May 30-1695. He was at the time of the writing of the will a minor. He seems to have attained his majority some time after 1700. His birth may be estimated about 1685, or possibly earlier. James Cruse was buried, as shown by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting records, 3-30-1715. He married Magdalena —— (No. 123), surname unknown, before 6 mo. 6th., 1710, when their son, Joseph, was buried. The marriage probably occurred several years prior to 1710. From the number of their children of whom we have record, it was no doubt soon after 1705. No record of the marriage has been found.

Magdalena Cruse was buried 4-13-1713 on the same day that Ruth, daughter of James and Magdalena Cruse was buried. The supposition is that Magdalena Cruse died in child-birth.

James and Magdalena Crews or Cruse had the following children:

1. Joseph Crues, buried 6 mo.-6th.-1710. (Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records.)
2. James Cruse, who on 1st. day 4th. mo.-1727, appeared in the minutes of Middletown Monthly Meeting (Bucks Co.) Records "A young man, who hath been educated with a Friend of this Meeting, but now requests a certificate to North Wales." (Gwynedd Monthly Meeting.) This was granted, but he (James Cruse and James Crusey) changed his mind and settled in Buckingham and presented to Buckingham Meeting, 6th. 6 mo.-1728 his (James Crewes) certificate endorsed by Gwynedd Meeting. 10th. mo. 4, 1733, James Crews requested a certificate of removal from Buckingham Friends' Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in West Jersey. James Crew received the certificate of removal to Chesterfield, 11 mo. 1733/4.

   Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Minutes show, that on the 23rd. of 3rd. mo. 1734, James Crues, Chesterfield, Burlington County, married Sarah Forsyth, daughter of Matthew Forsyth, deceased, and Rebecca Forsyth of the same place. There were no Crews signatures to the marriage certificate, but John, Matt, Susanna and Rebecca Forsyth and thirty-six others signed as witnesses.

   Chesterfield Monthly Meeting Minutes of 3 mo.-1-1746, "Recommends James Crues as a member of ministers and elders."

   James Cruize, late of Chesterfield, glazier, died intestate. Letters of Administration on his estate were issued to John Forsyth on December 26-1747.
3. Elizabeth Crew (No. 61), daughter of James and Magdalena Cruse, was born ca. 1710; she died May, 1795. She married 8-2-1733, Samuel Kinsey (No. 60), son of Edmund and Sarah (Ogborn) Kinsey of Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Kinsey was born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, 8-20-1710 and died 12 mo. 1776 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Ruth Cruse, buried 4-13-1713. (Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records.)

It is probable that James and Magdalena Crews died leaving the children, James and Elizabeth, at an early age and minors; that they went to Friends in Bucks County, under Middletown Meeting, and that they grew

up in Bucks County, though they were, no doubt, born in Philadelphia. Later they joined Buckingham Meeting. No certificate of removal has been found for Elizabeth and there may have been some irregularity in relation to her membership, which decided the action of Buckingham Meeting at the time of her marriage to Samuel Kinsey, when both read papers of condemnation for out-going in marriage and both were accepted in the meeting.

Sources: Friends' Meeting Records, Buckingham and Middletown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia and Gwynedd Friends' Meeting Records; Chesterfield, Friends' Meeting Records of Burlington County, New Jersey; Philadelphia and Bucks County, Pennsylvania Wills; New Jersey Wills, Abstracts by Mrs. Warren Ely and Dr. Elizabeth Satterthwaite.

SMITH

No. 124
First Generation. *Smith Family Intermarried with Croasdale, Sanders and Kinsey Families.*

WILLIAM SMITH, THE IMMIGRANT,

Came from Yorkshire, England in 1684 in a ship that landed him at New Castle, now Delaware, from which point he engaged passage on a boat up the Delaware River. He was entertained for some time at the home of Phineas Pemberton, a native of Yorkshire, who was one of the most prominent Quakers in the colony on the Delaware. William Smith settled in Wrightstown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was the second settler in the township. John Chapman and wife were the first settlers there. They arrived two years earlier, and it was from John Chapman that William Smith made his first purchase of land. William Smith died in 1743 on the Wrightstown farm.

When he arrived, he was unmarried. He married 9-20-1690 at John Chapman's house, Mary Croasdale (No. 125), daughter of Thomas and Agnes Croasdale, who had come from Settle, England, in 1682 in the ship Welcome. Mary (Croasdale) Smith was born 1672, died in 1716, and was buried in the old graveyard at Logstown (Penn's Park). Among the witnesses of his marriage to Mary Croasdale were—William Croasdale, John Chapman, Jane Chapman and Ezra Croasdale. The parents of Mary, Thomas and Agnes Croasdale were then dead. William Smith married a second time in 1720, Mercy ——, surname unknown.

William Smith and Mary (Croasdale) Smith had eight children, 2 sons and 6 daughters:

1. Margaret, b. 8-20-1691; m. 9-25-1712, Enoch Pearson.
2. Mary, b. 2-9-1696; m. 8-30-1717, John Atkinson.
3. Elizabeth, m. 2-8-1718, Thomas Watson, Jr., son of Dr. Thomas and Eleanor Watson.
4. William, the eldest son, b. 11-2-1697; m. 2-8-1722/3, Rebecca Wilson. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1753-65.
5. Sarah, b. 11-26-1700; m. 1721, Samuel Blakey.
6. Thomas (No. 62), b. 12-20-1696; d. 1750; m. 6 mo. 1727, Elizabeth Sanders (No. 63), daughter of Robert and Mary

(Large) Sanders. She was b. 10-20-1706; d. after 1750.

7. Hannah, m. William Lee.
8. Lydia, m. Joseph Heaton.

William Smith and his second wife, Mercy, had seven children, five sons, two daughters:

9. Joseph, b. 11-1-1721; m. 1743, Rachel Wildman.
10. John, b. 11-15-1723; m. 1752, Martha Burgess.
11. Ralph, b. 8-28-1725; m. 1750, Mercy Penquite. He went to South Carolina. He was Justice of the Peace under George III. He resigned when the war broke out and he and his sons figured in the Revolutionary War.
12. Esther, b. 9-11-1727; m. 1748, Thomas Lacy.
13. Elizabeth, b. 11-10-1730; m. 1753, Anthony Hartley.
14. Samuel, b. 8-23-1733; m. 1760.
15. David, b. 2-25-1736; m. 1768.

The will of William Smith, made 10-30-1740, probated April 20-1743, names children and wife, Mercy. Inventory, March 29, 1743. Executors—John Penquite and Joseph Chapman. Witnesses—Rachel Penquite, Abraham Chapman and William Chapman.

Among William Smith's descendants was U. S. Senator Oliver H. Smith (1794-1859) of Indiana.

Sources: Bucks County Wills; "Genealogy of William Smith of Wrightstown" by Josiah B. Smith; Robert Smith and William Smith in "Bucks County History" by William W. H. Davis; Vol. I, Pennsylvania Archives, Marriages.

No. 62
Second Generation. Smith Family.

THOMAS SMITH

Was the son of William Smith, the immigrant and Mary (Croasdale) Smith. He was born in Wrightstown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 12-20-1696. He died in 1750 in Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County, at the Windy Bush farm. He married, 6 mo. 1727, Elizabeth Sanders (No. 63), daughter of Robert and Mary (Large) Sanders. Elizabeth Sanders was born 10-20-1706. She died after 1750.

After his marriage, Thomas Smith took up his residence at Windy Bush in Upper Makefield Township near the point where the four townships of Buckingham, Wrightstown, Solebury and Upper Makefield

join. This was on a tract surveyed to his father in 1706 by Penn's land commissioners.

Thomas Smith and Elizabeth (Sanders) Smith had the following children:

1. Thomas, b. 6-13-1728; m. 1750, Mary Ross.
2. Samuel, b. 1-17-1729/30; d. 2-14-1812; m. 1750 at Buckingham Meeting, Jane, daughter of John and Ann (Lenoir) Schofield of Solebury. She died 10-29-1815 aged 89 years.
3. William, b. 1-6-1731/32; m. 12-25-1754, Ann Williamson.
4. Elizabeth, m. 10-29-1755 at Buckingham Meeting, Anthony Hartley.
5. Mary, m. 11-23-1752 at Wrightstown, James Wood.
6. Margaret (No. 31), b. 5-11-1738; d. 10-13-1817; m. 11-28-1758, Thomas Kinsey (No. 30), at Buckingham Meeting, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Crew) Kinsey. He was b. ca. 1734/5; d. 1816 at Londongrove, Chester County, Pa.
7. Ephraim, b. ——, m. 6-12-1765, Rachel Hartley.
8. Jacob, b. 1744; m. Phebe Collins, daughter of Jonathan and Ann Collins.

The abstract of the will of Thomas Smith of Upper Makefield, made April 21-1750, proved May 18-1750, is as follows:

s. Thomas—part of tract whereon I know live, on the road leading from Canby's Ferry to Wrightstown, adjoining John Trego.

s. Samuel remainder of the tract.

(These two sons were to do certain things for their mother, Elizabeth Smith.)

s. Ephraim
s. Jacob. } two youngest sons, and under age.

s. William.

d. Elizabeth.

d. Mary.

d. Margaret.

Executors—My sons, Thomas and Samuel, and to be advised by my brother, William Smith, as trustee.

Witnesses—Thomas Atkinson, William Lee, Jr., Ezekiel Atkinson.

Sources: Bucks County Wills; "History of Bucks County, Pa." by William W. H. Davis; "Genealogy of William Smith of Wrightstown" by Josiah B. Smith; Friends' Meeting Records in Bucks County, Pa.; Pennsylvania Archives, Marriages.

CROASDALE

No. 250

First Generation. Croasdale Family Intermarried with Smith Family.

THOMAS CROASDALE, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was one of the earliest settlers in Neshaminy, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He and his wife and six children came in the ship, Welcome, which arrived 8-27-1682. He brought a certificate from Settle Monthly Meeting, Yorkshire, England, dated 4-7-1682. A deed of April 21 and 22, 1682, conveyed 1000 acres, 500 of which was in Bucks County, to Thomas Crossdale of New Hay in Yorkshire, yeoman. (Pa. Archives, Land Records, Series 2, Vol. 19, p. 255.) He is mentioned as Thomas Crosdall of New Key, County of York. (Same volume, p. 517.) He married Agnes Hawthornwaite, in England. He died in 1684. Agnes Croasdale died in 1685.

The wills of both Thomas and Agnes Croasdale show that they owned 500 acres of land in Bucks County.

Thomas and Agnes Croasdale's six children, as shown by their wills and that of their son, William, are as follows:

1. John Croasdale.
2. William Croasdale, Bristol, died 1715. He was Chief Ranger of Bucks Co. in 1687. Was ranger again in 1714.
3. Mary (No. 125), b. 1672; d. 1716; m. 9-20-1690 William Smith (No. 124), d. 1743.
4. Alice, m. David Potts. They were the ancestors of President Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
5. Bridget, m. Cowgill.
6. Morrah, m. Wildman.

Abstracts of Wills follow:

Bucks County Will No. 102. Thomas Croasdale, Neshaminah.
Administrators—1 mo. 10-1684, Agnes Croasdale and John Croasdale.
Inv. 10 mo. 8-1684, James Dillworth, 500 acres of land.
Will No. 114. Agnes Crosdale, widow.
Admin. 1686, William Crossdale and John Crossdale, sons of sd. intestate; Nicholas Waln and Robert Heaton of Neshaminah. 500 acres.

Will No. 165. William Croasdale, Bristol.

g. s. William Hill, plantation except east and next to mill pond.

d. Agnes Hill

s. Richard Hill

If Agnes should die without male issue, property to be divided among the following—

sis. Mary Smith's eight children.

bro. John Croasdale's (dec'd) 2 daughters.

sis. Alice Potts' ten children.

sis. Bridget Cowgill's (dec'd) four children.

Quakers of Bristol Meeting £4.

bro. John Croasdale's son.

bro-in-law John Cutler's daughters.

Elizabeth Smith 6 shillings.

bro. John Smith, balance of his account to go to my sister, Mary Smith.

Wearing apparel to go to my son, Richard Hill, brother, William Smith, and brother, David Potts.

Sis. Morrah Wildman's account with me to go to her daughter, Ruth Croasdale.

Executor, Agnes Hill.

Made 1 mo., 30, 1715, pro. Feb. 10, 1715.

Witnesses—Joseph Bond, James Moon and Wm. Atkinson.

Sources: Wills of Bucks County, Pa.; "History of Bucks County, Pa." by William W. H. Davis; "Genealogy of William Smith of Wrightstown" by Josiah B. Smith; Pennsylvania Archives, Land Records, Series II, Vol. 19; Abstracts by Miss Dorothy Poore.

SANDERS

No. 126

Sanders Family Intermarried with Large and Smith Families.

ROBERT SANDERS, ANCESTOR.

The first mention of Robert Sanders that has been found is in a deed given by Enoch Pearson of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, carpenter, who on March 8, 1703/4 deeded 100 acres to Robert Sanders, laborer, of s'd County and Province.

His earlier history at this time is purely conjectural. He may have been the immigrant or first of his family to come to Pennsylvania; although there is some slight evidence that suggests that he was from one of the several Sanders families of Philadelphia. They seem to have come to America from London, as shown by the will of Charles Sanders. Henry Brougham Guppy in "Homes of Family Names of Great Britain," found the Sanders and Saunders in greater numbers south of the Humber River in England. In all probability, he or his father came from London or the south of England.

Charles Sanders, merchant of Philadelphia, in his will dated 7 mo.-30-1698 and probated Oct. 16, 1699, mentions his wife, Sarah, and child or children unborn and nephews, Charles and John Sanders, sons of "my brother William Sanders of London." He made no mention of William Sanders, yet William Sanders of Philadelphia made his will Sept. 11, 1733/4. It was probated April 30, 1734, in which he mentions Uncle Charles Saunders and cousins, William and Isaac Sanders.

Robert, like William, may have been an unmentioned nephew of Charles Sanders; but the weight of evidence seems to favor a closer connection with John Sanders (possibly the nephew of Charles) who died after Sept. 8, 1699, when he appeared as a witness, but before 11-8-1700, when his widow, Elizabeth Sanders, administered his estate and granted a brick house in Philadelphia to one John Martin. Mention was then made of their eldest son, Richard, and his brother, William. Elizabeth Sanders, Philadelphia, widow of John, made her will April 27, 1706. It was probated May 26, 1706. Children were mentioned but not names.

Richard Sanders, the eldest son of John and Elizabeth Sanders, married Sarah Steel, daughter of James Steel of Philadelphia, in 1718. James Steel in his will, dated 1741, mentions his grandchildren, James, Rebecca and Richard Sanders, also his daughter, Martha Pennington and her children, James and Martha Pennington.

John Bradfield, yeoman, in his will dated 1752, includes in his estate 137½ acres, the plantation he bought of Robert Sanders. The witnesses to this will were Sarah, Daniel Sr. and Daniel Jr. Pennington. There was a Pennington brother-in-law of Richard Sanders, as shown by the James Steel will, and Penningtons are witnesses to the will of John Bradfield into whose possession the Robert Sanders' plantation had come.

In connection with the marriages of Robert Sanders, another connection with Richard Sanders is to be noted.

Robert Sanders married, first, at Falls Meeting in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1-20-1705, Mary Large (No. 127), daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Large. Mary died 9-1-1708. They had one child:

Elizabeth Sanders (No. 63), b. 10-20-1706; she m. 6 mo. 1727, Thomas Smith (No. 62) of Wrightstown, son of William and Mary (Croasdale) Smith. Thomas was born 12-20-1696; d. 1750.

Of the twenty-one witnesses to the marriage of Robert Sanders and Mary Large, there was none by the name of Sanders. There were five by the name of Large — Elizabeth, Joseph, John, Ebenezer and Samuel Large. Two witnesses—William Atkinson and Clement Ferree were witnesses for this marriage, also for the second marriage of Robert Sanders to Rebecca Linton. Joseph Atkinson appeared as executor in the will of Peter Wood of Bristol, date 1745. Peter Wood called Richard and William Sanders "cozins." Early marriages show that John Wood married Sarah Sanders, 2-26-1695.

Robert Sanders, Buckingham, husbandman, married a second time, 11-17-1710, at Falls Meeting, Rebecca Linton, widow.

They had one son—

Ephraim, b. 4-16-1713. No further data about Ephraim has been found.

Robert Sanders married a third time, Mary Williams in Buckingham, 3 mo. 1721. Wrightstown Overseers spoke to Robert Sanders about his outgoing in marriage. (Wrightstown and Buckingham Monthly Meetings were held alternately). The date is not given, but no doubt related to the marriage with Mary Williams, since the other marriages had occurred at Falls Meeting.

Robert and Mary Sanders were reprimanded by Wrightstown Meeting in 1729/30 in regard to a controversy with John Parsons of Philadelphia over a title to land. Mary seemed the aggressor, but Robert had to apologize. The Meeting disowned them.

There is no record of children of Robert and Mary (Williams) San-

ders; although, descendants of one Hannah Sanders, have heard that Robert and Mary (Williams) Sanders had three children—Hannah, John and Rebecca Sanders.

Much of Robert Sanders' life was spent in Bucks County, though he seems to have lived in more than one township. In 1706, Robert and Mary (Large) Sanders were residents of Solebury Township. Robert Sanders was in the tax list for Buckingham in 1722. He disappeared from the Meeting records after the action of the Wrightstown Meeting in regard to the Parsons' controversy. He sold his "plantation" and moved from Bucks County.

The name of Robert Sanders is one in the accounts of the estate of John Ferguson, gentleman, of Trenton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, returned November 15, 1734. (Hunterdon Wills, 101 J.)

March 4, 1742/3, Mary Sanders appeared as a witness to the will of Garret Vansickle, yeoman, Readings Town, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. (Liber 6, p. 4.)

He had a small property and a will should be found. None is of record for either of them in New Jersey. Robert is a frequent name among the Maryland Sanders. One Robert Sanders of Anne Arundel County left a will dated May 24, 1702. He mentioned—son James, son Robert and granddaughter Rebecca Chambers. None seems to pertain to our Robert unless "Son" Robert of the will might have moved to Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

It is more probable, that Robert Sanders of Bucks and New Jersey joined or followed the Quakers, who settled in and around Charleston, South Carolina, about the time the Middletons of Philadelphia acquired the estate now known as the Middleton Gardens.

The South Carolina records show—October 21, 1736, Peter May, planter of Berkeley County, in the Province of South Carolina, in lease and release, granted 200 acres to Robert Sanders, carpenter, of said county and province, the same being on Wassumsaw Swamp. Bounded on the south by Rich. Butler, west by Isaac Lewes. (Book X, p. 87, from Register Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, South Carolina.)

This date is after the last date recorded in New Jersey in 1734.

Will of Robert Sanders of St. John's Parish, Berkeley County, Province of South Carolina. Date, April 12, 1745. Recorded July 19, 1745. In it he gave to John Bowie all my printed books, together with the chest they are now in. Estate to be sold as soon as possible after my decease. Debts to be paid. Bequeath same to SON JOHN SANDERS, on condition that he appears to demand same, within two years after my decease.

If he does not appear in that time to Jane Elizabeth Gignilliat, daughter of Mr. John Gignilliat, to be paid to her, when of lawful age or day of her marriage. Mr. John Gignilliat to be executor. Witnesses—Peter Herman, John Searles and Francis Munill.

Although the evidence is not conclusive, yet it is confirmative. It consists of the sequence of dates, "Son John" was not in South Carolina at the time of his father's death, Quakers formed an early settlement in South Carolina, the name Pennington recurs—There is a grave stone in St. James Parish, Goose Creek Church-yard marked "Jane Pennington, died Dec. 28, 1813 aged 52 years. Goose Creek Church is but a short distance from Wassumsaw Swamp.

Sources: Friends' Meeting Records of Falls, Buckingham and Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Bucks and Philadelphia County Wills and Deeds; Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Vol. 19; New Jersey Wills; Charleston, South Carolina Wills and Records from Register Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, South Carolina; Abstracts from Bucks County Records by Miss Dorothy Poore; Correspondence with Miss Anna Smith.

LARGE FAMILY

No. 508

First Generation. Large Family Intermarried with Sanders Family.

WILLIAM LARGE, THE IMMIGRANT,

Was in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635; removed with his wife to Cape Cod; thence to Long Island and from there to New Jersey, where it is supposed he died. Maiden name of his wife is unknown.

He had a son, Joseph (No. 254), born in Hingham, Massachusetts; who married in 1673 in Amesbury, Massachusetts, Elizabeth (No. 255), surname unknown. Joseph died 1706 to 1709 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth died in 1728 in Bucks County, also.

No other information relating to William Large at this writing.

Sources: Bucks County Wills; Large Lineage from "Dixon Kith and Kin" by Willis Milnor Dixon; Notes by Miss Anna Smith.

No. 254

Second Generation. Large Family.

JOSEPH LARGE

Was the son of William Large, the immigrant, who was living in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. Later William and his wife went to Cape Cod, thence to Long Island, and from there to New Jersey, where he probably died.

Joseph Large was born at Hingham, Massachusetts. He died in Bristol Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, between 1706 and 1709. He married in 1673, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, Elizabeth —— (No. 255), surname unknown. Elizabeth died in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1728.

He removed to Pennsylvania from Long Island before or about 1690, probably about the time his father left Long Island for New Jersey. Joseph settled in Falls Township. In a deed dated 4-7-1687 from John Green and Thomas Green, his son, both of Bucks County, yeoman, and Katherine Green, wife of sd John and mother of sd Thomas, for £100 paid, a tract of land in Buckingham Township to Joseph Large, weaver. His occupation is, also, described as weaver in his will.

Joseph and Elizabeth Large had ten children, as follows:

1. Joseph, b. September 3, 1673 at Amesbury, Massachusetts; d. 1-3-1746 in Bucks County, Pa.; m. Deborah Wing Dungan. Deborah Dungan was the widow of William Dungan, son of the Rev. Thomas Dungan and his wife, Elizabeth (Weaver)

Dungan. Joseph Large moved to Buckingham Township and was the ancestor of the Larges of that section. In his will he named—wife Deborah, sons—Joseph, Ebenezer, daughters—Ruth Brown, Hannah Russell and Elizabeth Watkins.

2. John, settled in Bristol.
3. Ebenezer, b. 1684 at Amesbury, Mass.; d. Nov. 18-1760 at Burlington City, New Jersey. He had a daughter, Jane Burling and a daughter, who married —— Pryor. He was co-heir with his mother in his father's will.
4. Mary (No. 127), b. ca. 1685; d. 9-1-1708; m. at Falls Meeting, 1-20-1705, Robert Sanders (No. 126), of Bristol Township.
5. Samuel, b. August 3, 1686 at Amesbury, Massachusetts; d. 6-9-1765 in Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey; m. 1st., Rebecca Willson; 2nd., 14-10-1762, Elizabeth Myers. He removed to Hunterdon County, N. J. in 1729. He was an original member of Kingwood Meeting and one of the elders. He owned a large tract of land at Kingwood. He had children—Anne, Jacob, Robert, Samuel and perhaps Rebecca.
6. Jacob, of Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., currier. He died in May, 1722. He married Elizabeth ——. Had a son, Benjamin.
7. David.
8. Elizabeth, twin of Samuel, b. Aug. 3-1686; m. 4-3-1714, Richard Lundy at Falls Meeting, Bucks Co., Pa. Richard died 2-28-1772 near 80 years of age. They lived in Bucks County until 1737, then in Berks County, Pa., and after 1747 at Allamuchy, Warren County, New Jersey.
9. Henry, an early settler in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, died 1729 in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, described as yeoman. He married 12-17-1725/6, Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Scaife. He willed his plantation to his brother, Jonathan.
10. Jonathan, died in 1729. Administration of his estate, May 22-1729, by Joseph Large, Joseph Fell and Thomas Brown, all of Buckingham.

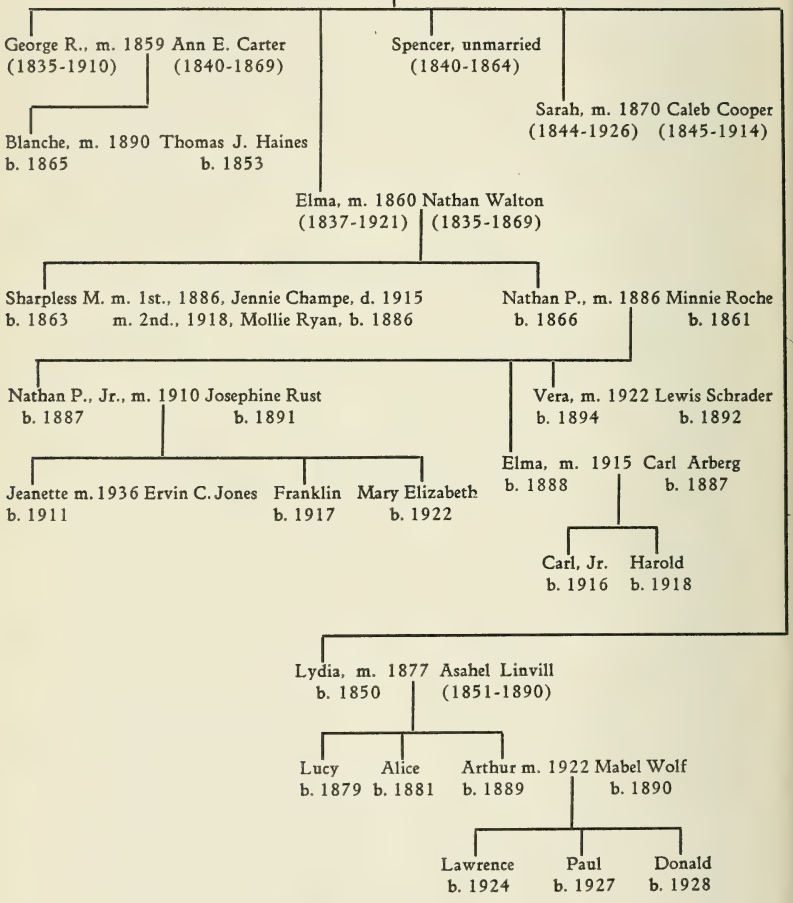
Sources: New Jersey Archives, Wills; Large Lineage in "Dixon Kith and Kin" by Willis Milnor Dixon; Large Lineage from "Lundy Family" by William Clinton Armstrong; New Jerseyman; Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Wills; Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, Wills; Abstracts by Miss Dorothy Poore; Notes by Miss Anna Smith.

Trader Horn says: "Yes, mam, I think Quakers are above Par."

THE DESCENDANTS
OF
SHARPLESS MOORE
AND
RACHEL (ROBERTS) MOORE

CHART OF THE DESCENDANTS OF SHARPLESS MOORE m. 1833 RACHEL ROBERTS

(1809-1897) (1812-1884)



DR. GEORGE ROBERTS MOORE

WAS the son of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and his wife, Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884). He was born in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1835. He died December 21, 1910, at Clarkson Hospital in Omaha, Nebraska. He is buried at Bushnell, Illinois. He married, first, September 8, 1859, in Fulton County, Illinois, Ann Eliza Carter, daughter of Robert Stewart Carter (1800-1842) and his wife, Evaline Ellis (Cheatwood) Carter (1804-1881).

Ann Eliza Carter was born in Logan County, Ohio, April 18, 1840. She died in Blandinville, Illinois, March 14, 1869. She, too, is buried at Bushnell. Her parents were Virginia-born, descendants of Virginia pioneers, Cavaliers and French Huguenots. She had at least nine Magna Charta Surety Barons in her ancestry, five in her Carter lineage and four in the Chetwood ancestry. Her father was a descendant of Captain Thomas Carter of Barford, Lancaster County, Virginia, and his wife, Katherine (Dale) Carter, whose mother was Diana Skipwith, who had a royal lineage to Henry III of England, William the Conqueror, Charlemagne and other royal personages.

George Roberts Moore married, second, October 4, 1870, in Chicago, Illinois, Martha Louisa Carter, sister of his first wife. She was born March 3, 1838, and died November 8, 1871 in Lincoln, Nebraska. She is buried at Bushnell, Illinois.

He married, a third time, January 31, 1877, in Chicago, Sallie A. Beaver, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Essick) Beaver of Charlestown, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She died at Oxford Junction, Iowa, August 29, 1888, and is buried at Whitehall, Pennsylvania.

He had by his first marriage to Ann E. Carter, one daughter, Blanche, who married Dr. Thomas J. Haines. There were no children by the second and third marriages.

George Roberts Moore was educated in private schools in Pennsylvania and at Ercildoun Academy in that State. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia. He was a successful teacher in his early life. One of his early positions as a teacher was in a school near Valley Forge. His third wife, Miss Beaver, was one of his pupils. He moved to Illinois in 1858. There he continued teaching and he and his first wife, Ann (Carter) Moore, were teachers in the same schools. Later he went to Iowa where he practiced medicine at Oxford Junction and was a surgeon for the Chicago,

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. His last years were spent on a large farm near Naponee, Nebraska. He held civic official positions such as mayor, postmaster and school trustee.

He had an unusually retentive and brilliant mind and spoke and wrote with ease and ability. Many of his poems were most charming and were admired by other poets, including Will Carleton and Joaquin Miller. His son-in-law said of him: "He was almost a great man." He had both genius and eccentricity. In stature, he was five feet, ten inches. He was a great pedestrian.

He followed the biological law, that sons inherit the characteristics of their mothers and that daughters inherit from their fathers. He, himself, said that he was a Roberts. His daughter says, that, through the Roberts, he did inherit the Livezey characteristics. In both his character and his physical appearance he was like the descriptions of the early Livezeys. He was always a pioneer, changing from a community to a pioneer settlement as the first ceased to be new and undeveloped. In this respect, he was a true descendant of the Reverend Thomas Dungan (his mother's ancestor), himself, a pioneer spirit and who transmitted that spirit to many of his descendants. His vocations were those of his mother's ancestor, Dr. Thomas Watson, who kept an Indian school, practiced medicine and conducted a farm. Dr. Watson's descendants, in every generation, have contributed members to the medical profession. Dr. George Roberts Moore was one in the seventh generation.

George Roberts Moore was a birthright Quaker, a member of New Garden Meeting, but was disowned when he married, out of Meeting, Ann Carter. Though the Society no longer acknowledged that he was a Quaker and he no longer thought of himself as one, yet he was essentially a Quaker to the end of his life. He was bound by the inheritance of Quaker principles and of Quaker thinking, that had come to him from his Quaker ancestors since the time of William Penn.

DR. BLANCHE MOORE-HAINES

The daughter of Dr. George Roberts Moore (1835-1910) and Ann Eliza (Carter) Moore (1840-1869) and the granddaughter of Sharpless Moore and Rachel (Roberts) Moore was born December 21, 1865 in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. She was educated in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Her education included public and private schools, private instructors, seminary and college. The first school that she attended was in a prairie dugout in Nebraska. She was enrolled at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, Seminary; graduated in 1882 from Mt. Carroll

High School, and was valedictorian of her class. She received her degree of M.D. from the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago (Woman's Medical School of Northwestern University) in 1886. She had an interneship at the Woman's and Children's Hospital of Chicago. Her post-graduate work included study in New York, Philadelphia Polyclinic and in Chicago. In 1889, she was an attending physician at Tabernacle Dispensary in Denver, Colorado.

She married, May 15, 1890, Dr. Thomas J. Haines, son of John Hunter Haines (1822-1893) and his wife, Lydia Ann (Hole) Haines (1824-1876). Dr. Thomas J. Haines was born June 5, 1853, in Logan County, Ohio. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Haines and his wife, Margaret, who emigrated, in 1682, from Aynhoe-on-the-Hill, Northamptonshire, England. Richard Haines died on the voyage across, but the family continued to their destination and settled in Burlington County, New Jersey. Dr. Thomas J. Haines' father and mother came from Ohio with their young family to Michigan, and there he grew up. He graduated in 1888 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago (Illinois) University. He was an interne in both the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary and Cook County Hospital.

He began the practice of medicine in Three Rivers, Michigan, in 1889, and there Dr. Blanche Moore-Haines joined him after their marriage. They both served terms as Three Rivers City Health Officer. Dr. Thomas J. Haines was a member of the City Water Board and a City Alderman. He was at one time surgeon for the Michigan Central Railroad.

Dr. Blanche Moore-Haines was Park Commissioner of Three Rivers for two terms, 1917 and 1919 and a member of the Board of Education of Three Rivers, one term, 1899-1902.

In 1920, she was elected Great Medical Examiner of the Ladies of the Maccabees, headquarters, at Port Huron, Michigan. She resigned, in 1922, to accept the position of Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing of the Michigan Department of Health, where she continued until 1925. She was appointed a member of the State Board for Registration of Nurses by Governor Groesbeck of Michigan (1921-1925). She received, in 1925, the appointment of Director of the Maternity and Infancy Division of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. (Civil Service status and official position, Senior Medical Officer.) In July 1932, she returned to her home in Michigan at Three Rivers and is now retired. She served as a member of the National Committee for the Completion of the Birth Registration Area in the United States.

She is a Life Member of the American Public Health Association and for many years was a Member and Fellow of the American Medical Association. She is, also, a member of the American Association of University Women, Daughters of the American Revolution, Huguenot Society of Washington, D. C., and other organizations.

She served as president of the St. Joseph County, Michigan, Equal Suffrage Association in 1912 and later as president of the Third and Fourth District Equal Suffrage Association. She was a member of the State Board of Michigan Equal Suffrage Association and a member of the Executive Council of the National Equal Suffrage Association. She was, for a time during the World War, Food Administrator for St. Joseph County, Michigan.

She wrote the official annual reports of the Administration of the Maternity and Infancy Act for 1926-1927-1928 and 1929. She contributed a short history of Maternity and Infancy Work to the Russell Sage Foundation Year Book. She has written historical sketches of southwestern Michigan and other historical articles as well as medical and public health papers.

The Drs. Haines have no children.

ELMA (MOORE, WALTON) PRESTON

THE eldest daughter of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and his wife, Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884), was born in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 11-12-1837. She died, 11-17-1921 in New Garden and is buried at New Garden Friends' Burying Ground. She married first, 3-15-1860, Nathan P. Walton, a physician, son of Nathan Walton and his wife, Eliza (Bernard) Walton. Dr. Nathan P. Walton was born 2-12-1835 and died 11-30-1869. Elma (Moore) Walton married, second, 4-6-1880, Levi Preston of Kennett Square, son of Amos Preston and his wife, Margaret (Smith) Preston. Levi Preston was born 6-23-1820 and died 10-6-1886.

Elma (Moore) Walton went with her husband, Dr. Nathan P. Walton, to Illinois before 1860, where some of their children were born. Later, they returned to Pennsylvania. After Nathan Walton's death she lived in Avondale, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She removed to Kennett Square in the same county at the time of her marriage to Levi Preston. After the death of Levi Preston, she was for some time Matron at George School at Newtown, Pennsylvania. Later, she took up her residence with her son, Nathan, in New Garden Township, in his home overlooking the Friends' Meeting House where she was a birthright member.

She was a fine looking woman and was said to have been an unusually beautiful girl. She was greatly interested in the Temperance movement and the work with juveniles, through the Loyal Temperance Legion. She was State Superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Pennsylvania for a number of years. She was a contributor and editor of its official organ.

There were no children by the second marriage, although Levi and Elma Preston had a foster daughter, Mary Zimmerman, who married Ernest Ewing and who lives in West Chester, Pennsylvania. She is the Community Nurse in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

The children of Nathan P. Walton and Elma (Moore) Walton were:

1. Florence Walton, b. 1861; d. 1869.
2. Sharpless M. Walton, b. 1-10-1863; m. 1st. in 1886 Jennie Champe of Wyoming; m. 2nd. Mollie Ryan.
3. Anna, b. 1864, died in infancy.
4. Nathan P. Walton, b. 3-6-1866; m. 4-30-1886, Minnie Roche.

SHARPLESS M. WALTON

The son of Elma (Moore) Walton (1837-1921) and her husband, Nathan Walton (1835-1869), and grandson of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884) was born in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1-10-1863. He was educated in the schools of Chester County and attended college in New York City for three years. He went as a young man to Colorado and later to Pocatello, Idaho, where he was connected with the Union Pacific railroad. In 1890 he engaged in mercantile business and then became a newspaper editor until 1898, when he removed to Spokane, Washington. Since then he has been connected with the New York Life Insurance Company. He also has been interested in mining and farming.

He married first, 8-12-1886, Jennie Champe of Wyoming. She was born in Sweden, died 1-13-1915. He married second, February 11-1918, Mollie Ryan, born 1-29-1886, daughter of William and Ann Ryan of Spokane, Washington. She was a school teacher prior to her marriage. They live on a small farm near Spokane.

There were no children by either marriage.

NATHAN P. WALTON

The son of Elma (Moore) Walton (1837-1921) and her husband, Nathan Walton (1835-1869); grandson of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884), was born 3-6-1866 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the Public Schools of Pennsylvania, at Martin's Academy, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and at the Chicago College of Pharmacy. He married, in Philadelphia, 4-30-1886, Minnie V. Roche, born at Buffalo, New York, 10-26-1861, the daughter of John Roche and his wife, Margaret (Fitzpatrick) Roche.

Nathan and Minnie Walton lived at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania, for some years and later moved to New Garden Township, where for years he has operated a poultry business. Nathan is active and interested in Temperance and Peace work and is a frequent member of committees in the New Garden Friends' Meeting. He has a quick wit, an active mind and talks well.

Minnie Walton was, until recently, Chairman of the local branch of the League of Women Voters. She is also interested in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and in Women's Clubs.

Nathan P. Walton and Minnie (Roche) Walton had six children. Several died young. Those who lived are:

GOLDEN WEDDING DAY PICTURE OF
NATHAN AND MINNIE WALTON
AND
CHILDREN

Front row, left to right — Minnie Walton, Nathan Walton. Back row— Elma (Walton) Arberg, Nathan P. Walton, Jr., Vera (Walton) Schrader.

GOLDEN WEDDING DAY PICTURE OF
NATHAN AND MINNIE WALTON
AND
GRANDCHILDREN

Front row, left to right—Mary Arberg, Nathan Walton, Minnie Walton. Back row—Carl Arberg, Jr., Jeanette Walton, Franklin Walton, Harold Walton Arberg.

1. Nathan P. Walton, Jr., b. Kennett Square, 2-17-1887; m. in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 12-31-1910, Josephine C. Rust. They have three children, Jeanette, Franklin and Mary.
2. Elma Walton, b. in Kennett Square, 5-14-1888; m. 5-27-1915, Carl P. Arberg. They have two children, Carl Arberg, Jr. and Harold W.
3. Vera Walton, b. in Kennett Square, 6-11-1894; m. 3-25-1922, W. Lewis Schrader. They have no children.

On April 30, 1936, Nathan P. Walton and Minnie Walton celebrated their Golden Wedding at a dinner party in West Chester, Pennsylvania. Their son and daughters, sons-in-law and daughter-in-law and their grandchildren were all present. Lydia R. (Moore) Linvill, aunt of Nathan was, also, a guest. "Aunt Lydia" wrote the compiler, that they were a fine outstanding group.

Vera (Walton) Schrader transmitted the family history for the Nathan Waltons and said that "while none has made an outstanding achievement; none is on relief, none has been in the divorce courts and none has been in jail." One recalls the closing words of Joseph Fell, their immigrant ancestor, who in summing up his life said: "I have lived in the middle station of life, neither rich nor poor, but not burdensome to any body." The latest generations of the descendants of Sharpless and Rachel Moore are carrying on, the traditions of the ancestors of Sharpless and Rachel Moore.

Vera (Walton) Schrader wrote the verse "On Our Golden Wedding Day." The verses were arranged on place cards and each recited the verse assigned. The verses arranged for the immediate family follow.

ON OUR GOLDEN WEDDING DAY

PAPA

That I'm father and grand-dad to this happy bunch,
You owe to a very remarkable hunch;
For a Thanksgiving dinner, on friends I did poach,
I just angled for dinner—but caught Minnie Roche.
My choice of your mother was well justified,
For she still has more charm than she had as a bride;
Most unselfish of mothers, devoted as wife,
You can't beat my Minnie, though you search all your life.

MAMMA

'Twas grand luck when Nathan came into my life,
I fell for his blarney and soon was his wife;

We've had fun together each step of the way,
Though it's been a long climb to this Golden Wedding Day.

AUNT LYDIA

I'm Aunt Lydia, who've known him from baby to man,
The sister of Elma, who mothered this clan;
Were she here I know it would fill her with joy,
To see this fine family that's sprung from her boy.

PAUL

I'm N. P., the first-born, the heir to the name,
I'll try to enhance it with fortune and fame;
Though I've not much of either, I won't call it bad,
If I show as good record in life as my dad.

ELMA

I'm Elma, and named for a Grandmother dear,
They say I look like her, which I love to hear;
Looks are only skin-deep, so I mention with pride,
That I'm very much like my dear Mother inside.

VERA

I'm the sixth of the children of this happy pair,
When they got down to me, the cupboard was bare;
They'd run out of beauty by that time, dear knows,
But I got my full share of Dad's feet—and his nose.

JOSEPHINE

I've brought my gift, too, to this family dear—
The rich red blood of the pioneer,
Still Irish, but mixed with the sand of the plain,
To add color and grit to the Quaker strain.

CARL SR.

There was too much Irish in the Roche-Walton breed,
So I added some Danish and also some Swede,
'Twas mostly Norwegian, but right at the top,
I added a sprinkling of musical Wop.

LEWIS

I thought with my Dutch blood this family to fix,
But the Dutch and the Irish just wouldn't mix;
Though we'll ne'er be grandparents, life won't be such a pill,
If we use for our models, our friends Maude and Will.
(Note: Maude and Will are friends of Nathan.)

JEANETTE

I was first of the grandchildren, first in their hearts,
But they've stretched now to give us five equal parts;
When we bring the great-grandchildren home to their knee,
They'll stretch to take them in too—you'll see!

FRANKLIN

It's all up to me, as they tell me with tears,
To hand on the Walton name, down through the years,
So I'm looking 'round now, and I'll try hard as sin,
To find me a girl just like Grandpa's Min.

MARY BETTY

I'm Mary Elizabeth, last of the clan,
Until we get started all over again.
I'm the only one to have Grandma's name,
But I've Grandpa's feet—thank you just the same.

CARL JR.

Though most of me's Arberg, a lot of me's Roche,
And I fear I'm the object of family reproach;
For I've got Grandma's mouth, which wouldn't be bad,
If I hadn't grabbed every bit she had.

BUDDY

I'm my Grandfather's boy, from my head to my toes.
Same eyes, same mouth—only not so much nose;
I hope I inherit his head full of brains,
As well as his early success with the Janes.

NATHAN P. WALTON, JR.

The son of Nathan P. Walton (b. 1866) and Minnie (Roche) Walton, (b. 1861); grandson of Elma (Moore) Walton (1837-1921) and Dr. Nathan Walton (1835-1869); great-grandson of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884); was born 2-17-1887 in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. He married 12-31-1910 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Josephine C. Rust, daughter of Harvey Rust and his wife, Jeanette (Martin) Rust. Josephine (Rust) Walton was born August 5, 1891. She is a niece of the prominent surgeon of Chicago, Dr. Franklin Martin. She is active in church and Scout work.

Nathan P. Walton, Jr. was educated in George School. His business is Constructive Equipment. They live at East Orange, New Jersey.

Nathan P. Walton, Jr. and Josephine (Rust) Walton have three children:

1. Jeanette Rust Walton, b. September 26, 1911; graduated from New Jersey College for Women with a degree of B.S. She has been engaged in research work in the State Department of Agriculture. Married Oct. 9, 1936, Ervin Christel Jones.
2. Franklin Walton, b. in 1917, is a sophomore in Upsala College, Newark, New Jersey.
3. Mary Elizabeth Walton, b. 1922, is a freshman in High School. A fourth child died in infancy.

ELMA (WALTON) ARBERG

The daughter of Nathan P. Walton (b. 1866) and Minnie (Roche) Walton (b. 1861); granddaughter of Elma (Moore) Walton (1837-1921) and Dr. Nathan Walton (1835-1869); great-granddaughter of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884); was born 5-14-1888 in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. She married 5-27-1915, in Philadelphia, Carl P. Arberg, son of Carl Arberg and Cecilie (Sperotti) Arberg. Carl P. Arberg was born April 11, 1887 in Brooklyn, New York. He is descended from a Norwegian family of celebrated musicians. He was educated in public schools and in music. He is connected with a manufacturing business. Their residence is in Montclair, New Jersey.

Carl P. Arberg and Elma (Walton) Arberg have two children:

1. Carl P. Arberg, Jr., b. 1916. He is a sophomore at Pennsylvania State College.
2. Harold Walton Arberg, b. 1918. He is a freshman in Princeton University.

VERA (WALTON) SCHRADER

The daughter of Nathan P. Walton (b. 1866) and Minnie (Roche) Walton (b. 1861); granddaughter of Elma (Moore) Walton (1837-1921) and Dr. Nathan Walton (1835-1869); great-granddaughter of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884); was born 6-11-1894 in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. She married 3-25-1922 at the home in New Garden, Lewis Schrader, son of John Schrader and Sarah (Gilbert) Schrader. Lewis was born 5-21-1892. He was educated at George School and is in the Lumber, Coal and Feed business. He is active in the Friends' Meetings and in neighborhood affairs.

Their residence is in Chester Heights, Pennsylvania.

Vera Walton received her A.B. degree from Swarthmore College in 1915. She was a Phi Beta Kappa. She was an unusual student and received a foreign scholarship.

She is active in the League of Women Voters and in Friends' Meetings.

Lewis and Vera (Walton) Schrader had one child, who died in infancy.

SPENCER MOORE

THE son of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884) was born in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 12-4-1840.

He enlisted, 10-1863 in Company E, 4th. Regiment of Delaware Volunteers. He served in the Army of the Potomac until his death, 2-1-1864 at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. He is buried in Friends' Burying Ground at New Garden. Over the grave of this young, high-strung Quaker boy, floats each year, the flag of his country for which he gave his life.

He died unmarried.

SARAH (MOORE) COOPER

THE daughter of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884), was born 10-27-1844 in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She died 5-6-1926 at Avondale, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was buried in New Garden Friends' Burying Ground. She was married in Philadelphia before the Mayor 3-10-1870 to Caleb P. Cooper, who was born 6-30-1845; died 10 mo. 4th., 1914. Caleb P. Cooper was the son of James R. Cooper and his wife, Elizabeth R. (Pennock) Cooper. Caleb was a farmer, near Avondale. There were no children.

Sarah (Moore) Cooper was a very active woman, doing much to assist her husband to succeed. She had a clear well-balanced mind. She was much interested in the history of her family and the Society of the Friends. She wrote well and contributed the history of New Garden Meeting to the Bi-centennial program for that Meeting. She was Chairman of the Children's Aid of Chester County in London Grove Branch. She was Chairman of New Garden Branch of the Women's Auxiliary of Chester County Hospital at the time of her death. She was a valued and active member of the community in which she lived. Her counsel was frequently sought. She was a most useful and helpful woman. She was a birthright member of New Garden Monthly Meeting.

Caleb and Sarah Cooper had as a foster daughter, Ethel Founds, who came into their care as a small girl. She is a nurse in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

LYDIA ROBERTS (MOORE) LINVILL

THE daughter of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884) was born in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 8-25-1850. She married 1-25-1877 in New Garden, Asahel Linvill, born 6-22-1851 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; died 10-8-1890 in Sumter County, Florida. He was the son of Sylvester D. Linvill and his wife, Sarah (Walker) Linvill. Asahel and Lydia Linvill lived first at Colora, Maryland and at Unionville, Pennsylvania. From the latter place they went to the Sharpless Moore farm in New Garden and later they removed to Florida where Asahel Linvill died. After the death of Asahel, Lydia returned to Pennsylvania to educate her children. She took residence at first in Kennett Square, Chester County, where her sister, Elma, was then living. When the time arrived for the children to go to college, she moved to Swarthmore.

In her later life, she bought the farm known as Linvilla Orchards, four miles from Media, Pennsylvania. After the marriage of her son, Arthur, she took up her residence in West Chester, Pennsylvania at the Friends' Boarding Home.

Lydia R. (Moore) Linvill and Asahel Walker Linvill had three children:

1. Lucy Anna Linvill, born 1-10-1879.
2. Alice Roberts Linvill, born 10-27-1881.
3. Arthur Sylvester Linvill, born 10-29-1889; married 12-20-1922, Mabel Sarah Wolf.

Lydia Roberts (Moore) Linvill is a member of Swarthmore Monthly Meeting of Friends. She has been active in Temperance work, in Suffrage for Women and in education. She was President of Kennett Square Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Secretary of that organization in Swarthmore.

LUCY ANNA LINVILL

The eldest daughter of Asahel Walker Linvill (1851-1890) and Lydia R. (Moore) Linvill (1850-) and the granddaughter of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884) was born in Unionville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1-10-1879. She was educated in the public schools of Fruitland Park, Florida, and Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and at the Friends' school, George School, Newtown, Pennsylvania, and at Columbia University, New

York. She specialized in Manual Training and became a Manual Training teacher in the Atlantic City, New Jersey schools. She has spent her entire career in the schools of that city where she has taught many boys this art. She is one of the few women holding such a position in this country.

She is a member of Friends' Monthly Meeting of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. She is unmarried.

For many years Lucy Linvill and her sister, Alice, have spent their summers in the outdoors and in big open spaces.

ALICE R. LINVILL

The second daughter of Asahel Walker Linvill (1851-1890) and Lydia R. (Moore) Linvill (1850-) and the granddaughter of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884) was born in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 10-27-1881. She was educated in the public schools of Kennett Square and at Martin's Academy in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania (a Friends' School). She graduated from Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, with the degree of B.L. and was an honor student. Later, she attended Drexel Institute in Philadelphia and specialized in Domestic Science. She then spent two years in social service work in New York City, after which she entered the New York public schools, where she is still employed as a teacher of Homemaking.

She has been a member of the Executive Board of the Home Making Teachers of New York City. She is an active member of New York City Monthly Meeting of Friends.

She is unmarried.

ARTHUR SYLVESTER LINVILL

The son of Asahel Walker Linvill (1851-1890) and Lydia R. (Moore) Linvill (1850-) and the grandson of Sharpless Moore (1809-1897) and Rachel (Roberts) Moore (1812-1884), was born in Lake County, Florida, 10-29-1889. He was educated in the public schools of Kennett Square and Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. He has a degree in Electrical Engineering from Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. An office position in his work did not agree with his health; and being much interested in horticulture, he studied it at Pennsylvania State College. The farm acquired by his mother near Media, Pennsylvania, now known as Linvilla Orchards, is his home. It is a fine orchard planting. Arthur Lin-

vill produces fruit of the finest type and quality and he is known as a fine orchardist.

He has been Master of the Village Green Grange; President of Delaware and Chester County Horticultural Society and President of Middletown Township, Delaware County School Board.

He married December 20, 1922, Mabel Sarah Wolf of Philadelphia, born July 1st., 1890. She is the daughter of Alfred Worthington Wolf and Annie Elizabeth Keenportz. They have three sons, all born at Linvilla Orchards:

Lawrence Wolf Linvill, born September 25, 1924.

Paul Arthur Linvill, born January 10, 1927.

Donald Wolf Linvill, born November 18, 1928.

Mabel (Wolf) Linvill attended Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. She graduated from Philadelphia Conservatory of Music and Philadelphia Musical Academy.

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